

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII., No. 623.

SHANGHAI, MAY 6, 1879.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
Official Responsibility	433
SUMMARY OF NEWS	434
EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from <i>Daily News</i>):	
Famines and Neglectful Government	436
Egypt and China	436
Chinese Equanimity under Pain	437
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
Tientsin	438
Chiukiang	438
Chinkiang	438
Ningpo	438
Foochow	438
Hongkong	439
Canton	439
Hainan	439
Manila	439
Burmah	439
Nagasaki	439
Hioo	440
Yokohama	440
PEKING GAZETTES	440
PUBLIC MEETING—	
Municipal Council	442
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Tea Prospects	443
AMUSEMENTS—	
Shanghai Spring Races	443
MISCELLANEOUS—	
The Seward Investigation	449
Memorandum by Dr. Jamieson, &c.	450
LAW REPORTS—	
U.S. Consulate-General—	
Oriental Bank Corporation v. Messrs. Olyphant & Co.	450
Mixed Court—	
Sundry Cases	451
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—	
Tables of Tea, Silk and Cotton Exports.	452
Market Report	454
Exchange Quotations	456
Share Quotations	456

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Mar. 21	Hankow, ...	May 2
San Francisco, ...	Apr. 5	Yokohama, ...	Apr. 23
Hongkong, ...	May 2	Nagasaki, ...	May 3
Tientsin, ...	" 1	Foochow, ...	" 3

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
 Hongkong, ...

Shanghai, ...

MARRIAGES.

At H.B.M.'s Legation, Tokio, on the 19th April, in the presence of Sir H. S. Parkes, K.C.B., and by the Rev. W. J. H. Garratt, M.A., JOHN CATTO ABELL, of Kobe, Japan, to SARAH ELIZABETH, third daughter of the late George Julius Dare, of Singapore. No Cards.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, JOHN YARDLEY VERNON to MISS LIE, eldest daughter of Captain Henry O'Neill.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Sin Nanjing*, for Tientsin—H.E. von Brandt (German Minister), and H.E. Ferdinand de Luca (Italian Minister.)

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Gale, Messrs. M. Wolff, W. Cance, A. R. Burkill, T. D. Skelly and S. K. Mody. For Hioo—Captain and Mrs. W. Beckett, child and European nurse; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rayter, Dr. Wong-tah, Messrs. H. B. Brady and F. C. Clark. For Yokohama—Hon. J. Saumarez and Mr. Sasase.

Per str. *Kiang-foo*, for Hankow—Messrs. T. Craven, W. Henderson, S. J. Crutch, and E. Gamman. For Nankin—Rev. Jovet.

Per str. *Shun Lee*, for Tientsin—Sir Charles Wolsley, Baron G. H. Levi, Captain Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. C. W. Simpson, and one Missionary.

Per str. *Europe*, for Foochow—Bishop Gentili, Messrs. W. Paterson, R. Reincker, F. Dodwell, J. Gittins, H. Peters, C. Cole, H. J. Chalmers, J. H. Pim, and T. J. Shustoff.

Per str. *Kiang-pian*, for Wuhu—Mr. E. Molloy. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ottaway, Mr. and Mrs. F. Major, Messrs. R. H. S. Woodward, N. Smith, J. A. Hawes, R. H. Letchford, James R. Reddie. For Nankin—Rev. Le Lec. For Chinkiang—Rev. Mr. Lannay.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Hankow—Messrs. W. Howie, A. Shewan, H. Vinay, J. F. Rodewald, F. Huchting, J. M. Ringer, F. S. Deacon, Father Chevalier. For Kiukiang—Mr. Robert Anderson.

Per str. *Kiang-kwan*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Butler, Bishop Zanoli and Rev. Diego. For Wuhu—Rev. Seckinger and Rev. Ewedy. For Kiukiang—Mr. A. Campbell.

Per str. *Han-kwang*, for Tientsin—Mr. N. A. Nefedieff.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Hon. J. Saumarez, and Mr. J. Wilson.

Per str. *Kiangpian*, from Hankow and Ports—Messrs. J. S. C. Colby and Weir, and Captain Popp.

Per str. *Wenchow*, from Taiwan-foo—Mr. McCarthy.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Bryson and family, and Mr. Campbell.

Per str. *Yantze*, from Hongkong—Mr. Schadonberg.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Macey, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and child, Mrs. R. Swain, Sir Charles Wolsley, Captain Boyle, Rev. H. C. Deane, Messrs. Deltmer W. Henderson, D. C. Jansen, Shewan, A. Burrows, and W. L. Tweedie.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Leman, Messrs. Twinem, Fiben and Shostoff.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Mr. Morrison.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per str. *Kiang-yung*, from Hankow—Messrs. Crookston, Parks, Danks and Finlayson.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Shorburne.

Per str. *Orestes*, from Hongkong—Mr. Simpson.

Per str. *Fung-shun*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Whiting and two children, and Mr. Brennan.

Per str. *Traouaddy*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart and family, Mr. and

Mrs. W. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Fries, Miss Thompson, Messrs. Bretschneider, J. Little, Sentence, E. Gamman, Oliver, Cousins and Wade. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Grant, Mrs. Latham, Messrs. C. Schultz, T. Achelis, E. F. Victor, Hardcastle, Lowell, A. Heutsch, S. J. Crutch, Sisco, and F. A. Pereira.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Sindli*, for Marseilles—Messrs. C. W. Baird, O. M. Wyatt, D. S. Cox, T. Dittmer, J. Henderson, J. Barbe, C. Robertson, and G. T. Birth. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Macy, Messrs. J. J. Raymond and M. Kurrumsey.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael*; each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by GEORGE STREET,

30, Cornhill,
LONDON (E.C.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Atmospheric.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Apr 30	29.81	59.5	74.0	55.0	59.0	57.0	2	N.E. & C.	..
May 1	29.79	65.0	71.0	58.0	65.0	64.0	1	S.E. & C.	..
2	29.53	67.0	80.0	62.0	67.0	65.0	1	N.E. & C.	..
3	29.85	62.0	76.0	60.0	61.0	59.0	2	S.E. & C.	..
4	29.76	65.0	85.0	60.0	63.0	61.0	2	W. & C.	..
5	29.67	68.0	87.0	61.0	67.0	66.0	0	Z. & C.	0.38
6	29.65	64.5	72.0	62.5	63.0	61.0	2	N. & C.	0.12

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

The publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1879.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the great want at present in England is the want of men ready and willing to assume heavy responsibility. The

danger which is felt is said to arise from the unwillingness of officials in remote portions of the largely extended and ever extending Empire, to act for themselves at a crisis; and the conviction that we have not a sufficient supply of these heroes on hand, weakens the rank and file of persons holding subordinate posts and gives to the action of the nation a tone of inconsistency and an air of hesitation. The one great instance when responsibility has been sought with eagerness and assumed with promptitude, is met with in South Africa, and Sir Bartle Frere is held up as in a certain sense a model. The Governor and High Commissioner of the Cape Colony has certainly not shown himself backward in committing the Crown to a policy which will involve profuse outlay and very serious moral as well as pecuniary obligations. And according to the *Pall Mall*, what has been done in South Africa should be done everywhere else. We cannot help thinking that

"There would have been a time for such a word."

but that this is not the time. "The wisdom of winter is the folly of spring," and this does not seem to be the precise moment for urging on Ministers, Governors, Commissioners and Consuls, the imperative necessity of assuming indefinite responsibilities and hazarding the embroilment of the country in any more wars. During the term of office of Mr. Gladstone, when the foreign policy of the country had sunk to a state of timidity and weakness never known before, this was the doctrine to preach in season and out of season, but just now we think that an influential journal should be careful how it advises the universal imitation of Sir Bartle Frere's example. We have a serious danger at the Cape, an unfinished war in Afghanistan, a possible embroilment in Burmah, and a likelihood of a disturbance in Borneo, while above and beyond all else there is the danger of the Berlin Treaty failing to secure a permanent European peace. In the face of all this, it is surely perilous to advise small officials all over the world to take up the cudgels and launch us into any more doubtful contests with semi-barbarous races. Though we have stated on previous occasions our opinion of Sir Thomas Wade's commercial policy, still we hold it to have been fortunate that he has not seen fit to lead the country into a war, as, if he had obeyed counsels like those of the *Pall Mall*, he might easily have done on several

occasions. The existing trouble about the missionary buildings at Foochow is a matter which a diplomatist under the thumb of Exeter Hall might exasperate into a *casus belli*, and the results of such action would be most disastrous to all concerned. The resources of Great Britain are large, but they are finite, and past experience warns us against the danger and distraction of engaging in two or three wars at a time. Mr. Gladstone, in order that he might drive Lord Beaconsfield from office, advised a war to drive the Turk from Europe, but the country wisely refused to be drawn into this fantastic crusade. The peril of listening to advice like that promulgated in the able journal before us, is that we may find ourselves in some remote region arrayed against a whole population, whose prejudices we have thoughtlessly offended, and that a Minister, full of the responsibility theory, may think it necessary to plunge us into a contest in order to avenge a fancied slight or at best some grievance that could be arranged in half an hour over a green baize table by a couple of unexcited officials who respected the dictates of common sense.

Mutual confidence, we are reminded, "took us victoriously through the Mutiny. Every Englishman in India felt certain that every other would be equal to the occasion, no matter how far he might exceed the limits of ordinary duty in the attempt." This is very true, but does it apply to the matter in hand? The question is not concerning the propriety of assuming responsibility in a tremendous crisis. On such an occasion it is mere poltroonery to hold back. What we have to ask ourselves is, whether we are justified in hastening a crisis and beginning a war, or at least in so exaggerating small provocations that they form a large heap of fuel ready to be set alight at any moment. A Power like Great Britain can always find grounds for war with an Oriental or half-civilized Empire. This is not the time, however, to preach doctrines which will involve us in more Asiatic or African complications, and we may be thankful that we have not a Minister enamoured of heroic exploits at Peking.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 21st March arrived on Monday, the 5th instant, by the M.M. steamer *Iravaddy*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the M.M. steamer *Sindh*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

Supplied to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 30th April.

News from Capetown, dated 8th April, states that the Garrison of Ekowe had arrived safely at the Tugela.

Lord Chelmsford and his staff were going to Durban.

It was reported that the Zulus had occupied Ekowe, and that Cetewayo had retired beyond the Black Mountains.

It was rumoured that the Governor and High Commissioner had been detained by the Boers, but Reuter is authorised to state that the statement is entirely unconfirmed.

Four days of the week just ended have been devoted to Racing and other pleasures, and business was pretty generally suspended. The Race Meeting was favoured with the finest summer weather, a little in advance of its due date, but none the less enjoyable on that account; and, taken altogether a more enjoyable holiday was never spent in Shanghai.

D. H. Bailey, Esq., U.S. Consul-General, has received a telegram from General Grant, stating that the General accepts the invitation of the Shanghai Municipality, that he will proceed to Canton on Monday next, the 5th instant, and would on his return to Hongkong, telegraph the probable date of his arrival in Shanghai.

A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Omaha on the 10th March, says:—"A letter received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day, details a plan for a grand excursion from Washington to San Francisco, about the 1st of August next, to receive and welcome General Grant on his return from the Orient. The writer states that he has spent some weeks at Washington, conversed with leading Senators and Representatives, and that many favour the project enthusiastically. The particulars of a trip through Indiana, correspondence with Kellogg and Pitkin in Louisiana, and other details are given, which indicate that from 50,000 to 75,000 persons would join in the excursion. Preparations for such an excursion would require much time, and the letter was written to secure reduced rates previous to any public announcement. It is stated that every State in the Union will be represented, and that the excursion will require from 100 to 125 trains of 10 cars each."

The first annual meeting of the Chinese Tract Society was held in the Hoong-jau Chapel on Sunday afternoon. Long before the hour for the services, the large Chapel began to be filled. The novelty of the occasion brought out a larger number of the native Christians than are often seen together. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. Wong-chai. The chants were well rendered by the students of Duane Hall and the Bridgman Memorial Institute. Mr. Yuen, a candidate for orders, read the Lessons. The Rev. H. K. Woo preached the sermon. He gave an interesting account of the organisation of the Society by men of various denominations, with a board of trustees composed of foreigners and Chinese. He gave the principles upon which it was founded, the names of the

officers, and their duties. He spoke of the vastness of the Empire and its innumerable population and the difficulties of overtaking the millions of China with the Gospel, and of this Society as a means which he hoped would be a great help. Our religion teaches us to love others as ourselves; it is in the spirit of this teaching that we organize this Society. He was aware that the native Christians were few and weak, but the English were once in much the same condition as the Chinese are now. Some say the time has not come for this organization. But what if those who organized the great English and American Tract Societies had listened to such talk? The Chinese, who have been so blessed with their tracts and books, would have been left in darkness. It is but sixty or seventy years since the American Tract Society was organized, and he hoped sixty or seventy years hence the Society whose organization we now witness will have as glorious a history. He gave many facts and figures to encourage the members of the Tract Society, tracing the history of other tract Societies from their small beginning to the glorious present. He spoke of talking with a church-member the other day on this subject. She said she was too poor to pay \$3 per month, but he told her she only need to pay \$3 per year, and she said she would certainly become a member. He hoped many others would follow her example. He gave interesting cases of great good resulting from the circulation of such publications. He said *The Globe Magazine* and *Child's Paper* were specimens of the publications that the Society would be glad to issue.

The sermon was carefully prepared and listened to with great attention throughout.

Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, was among the passengers who arrived by the M.M. steamer *Iraouaddy*.

On Tuesday, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., on the motion of Mr. Wainwright, J. J. Henderson, Esq., was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court.

On the 20th March the Marquis Tséng, Chinese Minister to England, was introduced to Her Majesty by the Marquis of Salisbury, and presented his credentials.

It is expected that owing to the departure and coming departure of so many men for Hankow and Japan, that the Spring Regatta will have to be postponed. One of the "eights" has lost so many of her men that a new crew will be necessary, and they will require time for training. It is, therefore, uncertain when the Regatta can be held.

We have been requested to draw the attention of the public to the fact that at all the British Post-offices in China, postal cards can be obtained costing 3 cents and 5 cents each respectively. The former can be used for short communications addressed to any of the Union Countries to which the letter postage is 8 cents. The latter are required for like communications upon which if forwarded in the shape of a letter 12 cents would be levied.

If there is any foundation, says the *Foochow Herald*, for the report that the S.S. *Hankow*, now on her way from London to China, is bringing a quantity of tea, in the

expectation of finding a better market for it in this country, it should certainly open the eyes of our Celestial friends to the exact condition of affairs in Mincing Lane. The story is, perhaps, too good to be true, —though as a mode of quitting a bad bargain, or of giving tit for tat to an indiscreet agent, the idea must commend itself to all practical minds.

There are now four British gunboats in port and at Woosung, namely the *Grouler*, *Hornet*, *Maggie* and *Midge*, besides the sloop *Egeria*; and we hear that the ironclad *Iron Duke* is cruising off the Saddles.

The Russian gunvessel *Ermak* has arrived from Japan.

In addition to the *Loudoun Castle* and *Glencoe*, it is said the following steamers will go to Hankow to load tea—*Glenartney* and *Glencarn* (to leave in a few days) *Malabar*, *Lord of the Isles*, *Gordon Castle*, *Feronia*, *Hankow*, *Afghan*, and probably one of the shires and one of the blue-funnel line. —The *Malabar* and *Afghan* are following the *Loudoun Castle*, and the *Lord of the Isles* and *Glencoe* have cleared for Hankow.

Mr. P. K. Dumaresq, agent of the P.M.S. Co., has received a telegram announcing the arrival at Yokohama of the steamer *Alaska*. She will leave Yokohama on her return voyage on 5th June.

The British clipper ship *Forward Ho*, grainladen, from Shanghai, which arrived at Foochow on the 16th ult., went aground at the mouth of the river. She was to be docked for examination.

The British ship *Lothian* left Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 16th ult., for Shanghai, with 515,000 feet of lumber from Burrard's Inlet. —*Daily Press*.

The China Merchants' Company's steamer *Hwai-yuen*, Captain Wilson, returned to port yesterday in a damaged condition. She left on Sunday morning for Hongkong and Canton, and about eight o'clock in the evening, during a fog, she struck on an outlying rock off Chinsan. Her bottom was found to be damaged, and it was deemed advisable to return to Shanghai rather than proceed on her voyage. On arriving here her cargo, which was found to have sustained little or no damage, was transferred to the *Chintung*, which was to be despatched without delay. The *Hwai-yuen* will have to be docked for the necessary repairs to be executed.

A mandarin was bargaining for a few cash at a fruit stall in the French Concession the other day when a pocket in his robe was cut out by an expert thief. Among other things it contained a pair of spectacles valued at the high figure of \$130, and he offers a rewards for their restoration.

A rumour has obtained wide currency that a native tradesman in the Maloo, who was in financial difficulties, intended to decamp with what property he could remove, and at the solicitation of his creditors, among whom are foreigners, his two shops, one in the Maloo and the other in the Shantung Road, were watched by the police, causing crowds to congregate. The debtor had made arrangements to dispose of one shop and was to leave his wife in charge of the other. His plans being thwarted, the matter will be settled at the Mixed Court, where claims

amounting to about Tls. 3,500 have been lodged.

A rather singular accident recently occurred in the Honan Road. A native wished to go for a drive as far as the Bubbling Well, and was arranging the price of a carriage for that purpose. The fare demanded was 70 cents, and another mafoo hearing this stepped forward and volunteered to make the journey for 35 cents. The result was a fight between the mafoos. The pony belonging to the man who asked 70 cents was elated at the diversion and as if to demonstrate his superiority over his rival dashed away. But his hilarity was checked in the bud by collision with a trap driven by a foreigner, whose life was endangered and his vehicle rendered temporarily useless. The Police interfered, and the case was investigated at the Mixed Court next day. Chén, the Magistrate, held the mafoo who lowered the charge one-half responsible for the damage, and he was ordered to pay \$8—a proof positive that in the celestial mind at least profitless competition is a pennywise and pound foolish game to play.

A marked example of Chinese justice was revealed yesterday in a case heard at the Mixed Court. About four months ago an itinerant dealer in jade stone ornaments was staying at a lodging-house at Tinghai, near Ningpo, when a fellow lodger, whom he had made a companion of, decamped with ornaments belonging to him of the estimated value of \$800. The delinquent could not be traced, and the loser of the property claimed to be recouped by the lodging-house keeper, who pleaded impecuniosty. The case was then taken before the Chehsien of the District, who sentenced the lodging-house keeper to receive one thousand blows and to be imprisoned for three months, because the felony had taken place in his house. The blows were given and he served his term of imprisonment, obtaining his liberty a few days ago. With a determination to exonerate himself in the eyes of his relatives and neighbours, he at once set out in search of the thief and came to Shanghai. He walked the streets, and visited tea and lodging-houses, and yesterday he met the object of his search in the Maloo, and dragged him by the queue to the Louza Police Station, where he was detained. He was taken before Chén, the Mixed Court Magistrate, yesterday, and he remitted him to the Chehsien who had so severely punished his captor.

Some counterfeit twenty cent pieces, says the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*, are in circulation, which although very indifferent in execution and easily discovered in the light of day, are very apt to make their way under lamp-light. They are electro-plated half-cent copper coins, the edges cut and the figures altered.—These counterfeits have, we are informed, already found their way to Shanghai, and as it is not unlikely the ingenuity of the coiners will be tried on the production of ten and five cent pieces also, it will be well that all small change should be closely inspected before receiving it.

For a variety of news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

FAMINES AND NEGLECTFUL GOVERNMENT.

MANY of our readers who have taken sufficient interest in the affairs of Northern China to peruse Mr. Hillier's valuable and instructive account of the districts afflicted by the famine which last year devastated Shansi and Honan, will have noticed the half-apologetic tone which underlies his report. Mr. Hillier has given us a description of the ravages of famine in the Northern provinces which almost makes one's blood curdle to read it, and he has appreciated the fact that the cause of the famine lay in conditions beyond the possibility of human control. In so far we thoroughly and entirely agree with him; but when we come to review the conduct, or rather misconduct, of the Government of China, we are compelled to take a very different standpoint. So far from holding that Government guiltless, we see that its action has been to aggravate every condition for evil, and that even the relief which it pretended to give was administered in such a way as to turn what should have been a blessing into an aggravation of the terrible evils under which the stricken provinces were labouring. Nor can we wholly excuse the Government even on the miserable plea of ignorance. First, with regard to the approach of the famine, it was known for several months beforehand that it was inevitable, yet we do not find that any steps were taken till it had already so far advanced as to have become perfectly unmanageable. The propriety of employing the people on improving the means of communication, was frequently pressed on the Government during this interval, but never acted on. It was likewise pointed out that the best means of alleviating distress was to encourage in every way private enterprise. In place of doing so, it was distinctly interfered with so far as it was possible for the Government to act. The result of this we have had occasion many times to point out. Rice was carried in Government vessels to Tientsin, and was there turned out on the banks of the river awaiting Government enterprise to carry it to the famine districts. Instead of trusting to the natural instincts of trade, the Government interfered with the whole system of traffic—embargoed the boats and impressed the coolies, with the result that no one willingly assisted in the work and all who could betook themselves away. The Yellow River afforded a possible entrance into many districts where the famine was raging violently. Not one cargo of food was, however, sent up by it, though the same people who would not send a steamer to tow rice-laden boats were at that very time engaged in transporting munitions of war up its stream to the arsenal at Ts'inanfu. The Imperial Canal, again, was permitted to fall into such a state of decay that it was practically useless as a means of

communication, and the famine districts actually reached up to its banks, where the Government was trying to eke out relief by doles of food so insignificant as only to add to the horrors of starvation. Not one step was taken towards the improvement of the water-way, notwithstanding the warnings given of the approach of the famine. The same may be said of the passes leading into Shansi. It was not to be expected that the Government could in a few months have repaired the neglect of a century; but it was to be expected that the opportunity would have been taken of improving the condition of the roads and waterways, and that famine relief would have been issued subject to the receivers performing work useful to the community and themselves. Instead of this salutary measure being adopted, the doles were distributed indiscriminately, and the assemblage of the people for any useful purpose discontinued. Mr. Hillier asks if a railway made into the province would have prevented the famine. We reply that most undoubtedly it would not. We do not blame the Chinese Government for not having introduced new appliances, but we have a clearer charge to make of its deliberate neglect of what had been done by its predecessors. Nothing is so striking to the traveller in the northern provinces as the remains of former roads, viaducts, and bridges, now fallen into almost irreparable decay. It may be true that along the present roads a mule may advance a hundred *li* a day, and it may likewise be true that if the roads were good it could not advance much further; but this does not represent the true condition of the case. If it take eight mules to perform the work of two mules, the actual work is the same as if the mule only advanced twenty-five *li* a day, and this we imagine is really in excess of the effective work done. More, the excess of mules and muleteers have to be fed, and so it happened that in many ways the amount of food brought in was scarcely more than sufficient for the supply of those engaged in carrying it! Again, in the matter of disafforesting, the Government of to-day may not be directly to blame, but no one can deny that in its utter neglect of all that concerned the well-being of the people we have the fundamental reasons of the destruction of the woods. Intercommunication has been steadily repressed, and the people forced more and more to depend on their home resources. They were not allowed to meet to consult about their own affairs; and each village community, without thinking of the future or knowing what its neighbours were doing, used up without replenishing such stores of wood as it found at hand. The blame attachable to the Chinese Government is, then, not that it has failed to initiate new measures for the prosperity of its people, but that being in the possession

of the accumulated experience of centuries, it has wilfully cast this experience aside and entered on a policy of isolation and repression, one of the results of which has been the aggravation of a serious dearth into a famine, the like of which is not recorded elsewhere in the annals of humanity.

EGYPT AND CHINA.

We were struggling through the accounts of the Indian Famine when the startling news reached us of a calamity close at hand, and we were obliged to listen with unwilling ears to the long tale of misery from Shantung, Shensi, Chihli, and Honan. It seems that this scourge has ceased to afflict the land, and though the effects of the great Famine will be felt for years, still the worst is over. It appears, however, to have been a visitation of which it is utterly impossible to overstate the horrors. The last report published by Mr. Hillier presents descriptions of sights actually seen which call up pictures of horror to the mind's eye not to be excelled by any imaginary sketches of Retszch, Blake, or Fuseli—those experienced delineators of terrible shapes. Such a description as that of the solitary man sitting dejectedly in the midst of his deserted enclosure, the sole survivor of a family of sixteen; or that of the little boy of some thirteen years of age, who was the sole survivor of a large family, and who was left to go out every day and gather the seeds of the weeds and bushes that now cover once productive fields; or that of the young widow, with the baby, whose husband had died and left her in a strange village without a soul upon whom to depend, are instances of the way in which the people have suffered in this country during months which will be ever memorable as having done the work of desolating years. Before these impressions have faded from our recollection, we hear of a like calamity in another land. This time it is Egypt which is suffering. A correspondent of the *Times* who has been travelling in Upper Egypt, gives an account of the state of affairs which is a repetition on a small scale of what we have read about in this country. The fact is that the Government of the Khedive has reached the highest pitch of oppression. We are all of us apt to inveigh against the neglect of the interests of the people which characterizes the sway of the Peking Government, but the difference between the Chinese rule and that of Egypt is enormous. In this country the vast resources of the land are unused and the credit of the Government is good, but the Khedive is in bondage to creditors who are constantly becoming more eager for money. The results are such as one would expect. "Everywhere," we are told, "the most heart-rending state of poverty was revealed. Taxation having taken from the Arab

every reserve he may have saved in years of comparative prosperity, the failure of the donna crop through the excessive inundation of this year, deprived him of any possible means of subsistence. Near the sugar factories the famine was proportionately greater, as the drain upon the resources of the people is of course heavier where a large area of land has been seized for a crop which returns nothing to the actual cultivator, and where forced labour in the fields and factory deprives the peasant of his most valuable time. It was sad in the midst of so much want to see men driven with whips to labour for the English bondholder, while the field was lying untilled."

These statements are well worthy of consideration. The annual report of the Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt states that if the resources of the Egyptian Government are not sufficient to enable it to meet all its obligations, it is necessary that the sacrifices to be made should be borne equally by all, and those interested are warned that a long time must elapse before the New Egyptian Administration can ascertain the exact amount of the revenue. It is obvious that the Khedive will not be able to extract much money from a country which is apparently in a state of wretchedness only a little way removed from that which prevails in the Northern Provinces of China. The writer whom we have quoted before, says that he actually in the town of How saw "men die in the street;" and adds, "the skeleton children were the most shocking sight. When children are reduced to skin and bone, the famine must indeed be sore in the land. In one place we saw a boy gnawing the husks of sugar cane left in the fields. At every village the cry of the mourners was heard as we passed." So writes the recent tourist in Egypt. "Coffins were to be seen in almost every house," writes the recent tourist in China. There is a strange parallel between the situation of the two countries, though we hope China is approaching the end of her trial. Egypt, we fear, has a period of much suffering before her.

CHINESE EQUANIMITY UNDER PAIN.

FROM time to time one reads in the *Peking Gazette* of criminals sentenced to punishments, the mere thought of which is enough to make the blood run cold. When such a barbarous mode of execution as the slicing into pieces is thus recognised and approved by the highest authorities in the Empire, it is easy to believe all the horrible tales of cunning cruelty that torment much and hold the sufferers long, which are occasionally brought to light in the provinces. The distinction between legal and illegal methods of question is perfectly illusory, nor in any case is there much to choose between them. Each and all are alike sickening, whether we try to realise the sensations of a victim hung up

by a thumb or a toe, a wrist or an arm pit, having his joints squeezed, his back scourged with hooks, or his eyes smoked with pungent incense. Yet natives will tell us that all these abominable torments and others unspeakably worse, are borne for the most part with fortitude, the lesser grades of punishment being those under which the sufferers cry out most loudly. As for death itself, it seems to have no terror for a Chinaman. This equanimity under never-heard-of torturing pain would be hardly credible, unless we saw it for ourselves, which few foreigners have done, or had evidence from unwilling witnesses as to the occasional inefficiency of all the devices which human cruelty can suggest to overcome human endurance. When, in August, 1870, Ma Hsin-yi, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, was murdered, the Imperial instructions to "obtain evidence by any means from the prisoner, even by fire, to drag the truth out of him" (*P. G.*, 7th October, 1870) were very faithfully carried into effect. The official report of the trial (*P. G.*, 15th-18th April, 1871) states that—

The Court ordered chains to be heated, and the prisoner was forced to kneel upon them. Every day this discipline was maintained, but nothing save the most reasonable expressions could be got out of the prisoner. For more than twenty days he was kept kneeling on hot chains, but he would make no alteration in his confession. Frequently he was unable to eat, and was to all appearance at the point of death. As it would never have done to allow him to die from exhaustion, in this way cheating justice of her rights, it was thought necessary to hurry on so that he might live long enough to be suitably executed.

When torment of this kind, and carried to this extent, failed to shake the constancy of a common shopkeeper who had nothing but a sense of real or imaginary domestic wrongs to support him, one is prompted to enquire to what extent and by virtue of what provision a human being is capable of supporting pain with composure or at least with fortitude. The first thing that strikes us is that, supposing the motive to be strong enough, physical conditions count for little or nothing. It is not easy to believe, but the explanation may pass for what it is worth, that training from youth upwards to bear pain accounts for the fortitude of Spartans in early times, of North American Indians, and the saints of Hindostan in the present day. We wonder at the iron nerves of the Roman Mucius, who with unmoved face thrust his hand into the fire of the altar before King Porsenna, and held it there until it was consumed. But no theory of physical strength will account for the constancy of matrons and virgins who, during the Neronian persecution, were lacerated with scourges, torn by wild beasts, burned alive, compelled to illustrate in their own persons all the horrors of Tartarus and all the most bloody legends of the ancient mythology. Crucifixion was a common death, and it must be remembered that under ordinary circumstances crucifixion kills purely by protracted torture. Yet martyrdom was a festival, and so eagerly was it sought that the rulers of the Church were compelled at length to threaten excommunication against those who braved death needlessly. The spectacles of martyrs destroyed by all kinds of hideous devices, yet meanwhile

deriding their butchers and finally dying in transports of joy, is susceptible of but one explanation, namely, that from some cause or another they did not feel the pain. And this cause lay in their extatic condition, all perceptions arising from external sources being held in abeyance, partly by an exertion of the will which concentrated the mind upon one far distant point, and partly by the supremacy of the perceptions arising from within. For the extatic condition is supported by those very things which go to enfeeble the body, by mortifications, macerations, seclusion, sleeplessness, starvation, by all the miseries of asceticism. Hallucinations of all the senses are easily producible by the mind itself giving way to a dominant idea, or by the action exercised on the mind by an ill-used body. Thus the eyes may be filled with visions of loveliness and glory, the ears may resound with the music of angelic choirs, the nostrils be sated with delicious perfumes, all these sensations being absolutely subjective without the faintest trace of objective reality to correspond with them. This, we believe, fully explains the marvellous insensibility to pain evidenced by the Christian martyrs, and on a somewhat lower line it may help to account also for the fortitude of Chinese under torture. The assassin of whom we wrote above had doubtless no visions of heaven opening before him, but in the combined excitement and exhaustion of his condition arising from the scenes at which he had assisted and the enforced asceticism of his life for months in Chinese dungeons we can find an explanation of the carelessness that he displayed before his judges.

The bearing of considerations such as these upon the reality of visions and other miraculous phenomena related in Church legends is obvious. We shall not be suspected of inordinate credulity, though we assert our belief that with regard to the great majority of these legends, charges of falsehood and imposture are quite misplaced. There is no need to invoke the invincible and characteristic mendacity of hysterical women in order to supply an explanation. We have no doubt whatsoever that whenever and wherever a virtue is made of starving all day and praying all night, it will be rewarded by visitations of heavenly beings, by sensations of being raised from the ground by angelic hands, and so forth. And when we consider that we relate without doubt or scruple as certainly true any ordinary fact which we have only on the authority of some one in whose truthfulness we have absolute confidence, we need not be surprised that at times or in stages of society where there is no distinction drawn between the ordinary and the extraordinary, the credible and the incredible, the subjective experiences of any venerated person would in perfect good faith be recorded and accepted as objectively true. There is yet another class of miraculous phenomena susceptible of a like though not an identical explanation. Most people have heard of the epidemic of convulsions which broke out, especially among women, at the time of the Jansenist persecution, lighted up by the bull *Unigenitus*. The convulsionnaires of St. Medardus have become

famous in story and have been made to illustrate many a denunciation of imposture. Yet it is beyond doubt that they subjected themselves to what to persons in health would have been extraordinary tortures. They were hammered on the abdomen with mallets, jumped upon by several men at once, slashed with swords, mauled and maltreated in every possible way, apparently with positive relief. They were in some cases fixed to crosses by nails struck through the hands and feet, and it was noticed that though on one side, generally the left, the nails produced neither bleeding nor expression of pain, they often produced both on the other side. In this last-mentioned fact lies the key to the whole business. There is a form of convulsive disease chiefly affecting women, under which common sensibility and the special senses are abolished on one side of the body, generally the left. Sometimes, though rarely, the insensibility affects both sides. Accompanying this there is such a condition of the bloodvessels that the skin does not bleed when punctured or cut, and, during the paroxysm the muscles of the trunk are unnaturally rigid so as to resist an enormous pressure. Thus what at the time was deemed miraculous by one party and demoniacal by the other, and has since been pretty generally denounced as barefaced imposture, is found to have been nothing but a disease then unknown, but since carefully studied.

In either case, then, whether contempt for intense bodily suffering be referable to an extatic condition of the mind, or to a diseased state of the body, the conclusion is the same, namely, that the agonies are not so much bravely borne as not felt.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

H.E. the Viceroy was expected to return to-day from Peking, where he has been attending the obsequies of the late Emperor and Empress. He is making preparation to entertain General Grant, should he pay us a visit, so we learn, in a style such as no foreigner has hitherto been favored with. He seems desirous of doing everything in the best possible manner, regardless of expense, so as to really do honor to his guest and not in the least offend the taste of any one. We hope the gallant General will honor us with his presence, and that the result of his visit to China may be for the increase of good feeling between China and Western nations.

A successful attempt was made a few days ago to blow up the hulk *Aden*. She lay in the roadstead, and was a dangerous obstruction to navigation. The difficulty of recovering anything from the hulk was considered so great that she was recently sold to a Chinaman for between Tls. 100 and Tls. 200.

H.M.'s *Grouler* leaves to-morrow; her place is to be supplied, I believe, by the *Swinger*.—Had a light shower to-day.

23rd April.

KIUKIANG.

There is no excitement here just now; in fact, things are so quiet that there is not even a dog fight to divert us. I notice that the natives have commenced to use their fans, as we have had some hot weather

lately. It may be as well to say a few words about these necessary adjuncts in warm weather, for everybody carries them, from the highest to the lowest. I have ascertained that there is a fashion in fans as well as in other things, and the *élite* recognize four different kinds which they flutter during four different stages of the hot weather. The poor classes have only two kinds and the poorer still only one, which is made out of rushes or straw. No fixed date is given for the opening of the season, but the fan employed for this purpose is the ordinary folding fan, usually of white paper, though various colors are adopted. On one side there generally is *shan shui*—mountains-water (scenery), and on the reverse a collection of proverbs, moral sayings and such like writings. This species is supposed to be used only by the literati, but all who can afford it indulge in them. On the 5th day of the 5th month or thereabouts, the fashion changes, and round or square silk fans come into vogue. During the time of the greatest summer heat fashionable society may be seen with spade shaped paper fans, and when the heat begins to moderate feather fans or palm leaf ones take their place.

29th April.

CHINKIANG.

A correspondent writes as follows:—The Swatow Guild have decided that no foreign hong here shall receive shipments of opium from Shanghai, and the members of the Guild are now trying to commute the *lekin* with the Viceroy. Should they succeed in doing this, it is said to be their intention to make further arrangements for levying another payment among the importers, so that half this amount will go to the Guild and the other half be divided among certain interested Chinese and foreigners. The disadvantage of free circulation has already made itself manifest, and should these few men be allowed to continue their combination, the worst results may be anticipated.

The River is still working its way into this shore, and the lower part of the Concession looks very shaky. When the water rises, further extensive repairs will be, it is feared, needed. Several houses below the Customs have already succumbed, and where, ten years ago, there was an immense foreshore and sea wall, large steamers could now anchor. In these days of conservatism and opposition to foreigners, it looks somewhat suspicious that the hulk *Cadiz* should have been held responsible for all the eccentricities on the part of this ever changing River; and worse still when the British Concession has been deprived of its only facilities for shipping for so long a period. Doubtless her removal has gratified the wishes of those concerned in the monstrous proposition of saying she was the cause of altering the course of the River; and now they have proven that this vessel could not have been the means of washing away 500 or 600 feet of the river bank on the north shore, three miles above, it is quite possible she may be allowed to take up her old moorings.

At present, foreign steamers are not allowed to approach the Concession (notwithstanding that it is always crowded with native craft), but are required to anchor on the north bank or anywhere but in a suitable position for the requirements of trade. This is not the fault of those at present in office, but of those gone before. It is amusing to note the effect of what one obstruction from foreigners towards foreigners will have on the native mind, and an incident has just occurred which will explain how native officials are conducting themselves towards us.

Mr. McBain has had a passenger house erected on the opposite shore, near his steamer anchorage. The mandarins on

that side ordered the flag to be taken down some time since, and now they will not allow any house to be let or occupied by passengers going by this line. A few years since all the business was done and foreigners resided on that shore.

28th April.

NINGPO.

A correspondent informs us that two gallant but unsuccessful attempts have been made to reverse the objectionable rule, lately passed, excluding the Missionaries from honorary membership in the Ningpo Book Club, which privilege they have enjoyed for nearly a dozen years. The question now is, can the lectures, literary and musical entertainments, etc., which have been so pleasant a feature in the past, be sustained without the aid of the ladies and gentlemen of the Missionary circle? It is generally thought they cannot.

3rd May.

FOOCHOW.

An esteemed correspondent, writing on the 29th April, says the Wu-shih-shan trial was to commence on the 30th ult., and would be held in the new building belonging to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, on the hill, the English Consulate having been found to be too small for the purpose.—There are at present a goodly number of distinguished personages in Foochow, — Sir Thomas F. Wade; Chief Justice French, H.M. Supreme Court; Mr. N. J. Hannen, Mr. Hallyar, Mr. Malcolm Jones, &c.—The case has created much public interest, and the proceedings will doubtless be read far and wide, affecting as they do such great national questions; but of course it would be wrong to venture an opinion yet, the matter being *pendente lite*. It may, however, be stated generally that the prevailing impression in Foochow is that the case will end favourably to the missionary interest.

Vice-Admiral Coote arrived on the 28th ult., in H.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*.

The steamer *Tahyew* arrived this morning, after a long passage.

29th April.

On the 1st instant, our correspondent writes, "The Wu-shih-shan trial is going on before Chief Justice French, and appears to gather in interest every day, both foreigners and natives attending the Court in large numbers, several ladies being amongst the former. The case will be likely to last several days longer, and the general opinion still is that the natives will lose, in spite of the great pressure they are bringing to bear. The following express was issued on the 1st inst.:—"The publication of the *Foochow Herald* is unavoidably postponed till next week, when a double number, containing a report of the Wu-shih-shan trial, will appear."

The *Foochow Herald* of the 24th ult. has heard that the *feng-shui-ites* have held several stormy meetings in the City during the past week. So far as could be learnt, their deliberations resulted in an almost unanimous determination to carry on legal proceedings in the British Court. They state openly that the British Minister has been beaten at all points, and that they never intended to accede to any measure of compromise by which the Church Mission would be left in possession of one foot of ground within the "Banyan City." Should the verdict go against them, they have resolved to send a deputation to London, accompanied by legal advisers, including, it is presumed, Mr. Ho Aloy. Meantime every effort is being made to "instruct" witnesses. Should the case, therefore, be decided contrary to *feng-shui-ite* expectations, it will be no fault of their drill masters,

who, it is understood, are exerting themselves with the utmost diligence and liberality.

The *Herald* goes on to say that it is refreshing to notice that a sense of justice occasionally obtains amongst Chinese officials. The proclamation issued by the Yun-ch'un Magistrate, — a translation of which will be found below — is a fair document and creditable to the mandarin from whom it is supposed to emanate. Of course it is assumed that it is the intention of the District Magistrate to enforce his commands, and not, as is too frequently the case, to allow the law to remain in abeyance. In the present instance, the proclamation is the result of certain representations from the United States Consul at this port, with reference to the riot at the American Methodist Chapel at Yun-ch'un on the 16th February last. It is at the same time regrettable that equal solicitude is not shown in the Yik-kau case, in which English Missionaries are concerned. The following is the proclamation alluded to:—

The Recent Disturbances at Yun-ch'un. — Proclamation issued by the Yun-ch'un Magistrate, setting forth the Treaty Rights of Native Christians:—

"Pa'n, by Imperial favor an expectant Prefect, acting Magistrate of Yun-ch'un, issues this proclamation in order to inform the people in the case of Tseng Tsun Ming (a preacher) v. Wei Shih Twang and others. The defendants desiring to offer sacrifice to the idols in the Kau Ki King, on the west gate street, endeavoured to forcibly extort money for this purpose from Ngu Kioh Pu by assaulting him and seriously injuring his younger brother Ngu Kau, also Chen Hing Chu and others, who tried to prevent violence. These persons requested an examination into the affair.

"I have, after sending out runners to inspect the injuries sustained, and after examining the statements submitted to me by both parties, already given my decision. But it is proper that I should issue this proclamation to inform all of you who live in the vicinity, that Missionaries coming from other countries to establish churches in the interior and to exhort people to practice virtue is (a part of) recorded in the Treaty. The (officers and people) must mutually aid in protecting them — so that (the rules) of established justice may be complied with and the Christians must be treated kindly. It will not do on any pretence to injure them. Henceforth if any of the haughty young men intentionally stir up strife by forbidding the Christians to use water from the well and such like, if complaints are brought to me, I will certainly have you arrested and punished without leniency; and you elders will also be punished for neglecting to govern those over whom you have authority. Think about this, and do not disobey.

"A Special Proclamation.

"Kwang Su, 5th year, 2nd moon, 6th day. (26th February.)"

HONGKONG.

The *Mail* says C. Holcombe, Esq., the United States Chargé des Affaires at Peking, arrived at Hongkong by the P. & O. str. *Khiva* on the 19th to meet General Grant. —The *Singapore Times* states that General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Colonel Grant and their party left Singapore on the 9th inst. on board the Government steam-launch, which conveyed them on board the s.s. *Kongsee*, bound for Bangkok. H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, the Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, C.M.G., and some of the officials were present on the pier to offer their adieux to the distinguished visitors. General Grant proposes to spend only three days in Bangkok, after which he will return to Singapore.

Some of the Indian constables at Hongkong appear to be very economical and saving. The sum of \$754.81 is lying in the Colonial Treasury, the unclaimed balances of intestate estates of police constables who have been dead for five years and upwards. If not claimed within the next twelve months these sums go to the general

revenue. Gopah Singh who saved \$305.38, and Utan Singh who had \$235.51 at his credit, have no doubt sorrowing relations who would be glad to hear of this little "something to their advantage."

A lack of numbers in the audiences at amateur performances is the exception, not the rule; there was therefore a crowded house on the night of the 22nd inst., to witness "Trial by Jury" and "The Waterman" performed by the members of the Choral Society. As this is the fourth performance of Sullivan's operetta during the last thirteen months, it cannot be put down as a fresh experience for a Hongkong audience. Both pieces went off very well.

In addition to General Grant and his suite, the Governor has, says the *China Mail*, invited Mr. Robert Hart to stay at Government House during his sojourn in Hongkong. Mr. Hart, who returns to China to take up his duties as Inspector-General of Customs, arrived by the same steamer as the General, the M.M. *Iraouaddy*.

The *Daily Press* publishes the following mournful news:—"It is with profound regret we record the death of the Hon. Charles May, Senior Police Magistrate and Acting Colonial Treasurer of this Colony. On Tuesday morning the 22nd April, Mr. May left in the P. and O. steamer *Khiva* for England, having been imperatively ordered home by his medical advisers, and on the next Friday he succumbed to his malady. On the following day his remains were buried at sea. Intelligence of the sad event has been received by telegraph from Singapore. It was known that Mr. May was very seriously ill, but some hope was entertained that the change of air would have a beneficial effect upon him. This hope was not realised, and the deceased gentleman must have sunk rapidly after leaving Hongkong. By his death this Colony loses its oldest and one of its most valued officials. The Hon. Charles May was appointed Superintendent of Police in 1844, and served in that responsible capacity until 1864, when he was promoted to be First Police Magistrate. In 1864 he was made Sheriff, and since then held many and various offices, always with great credit to himself. He has acted as Colonial Treasurer on two occasions, and for some months before the arrival of the Hon. W.H. Marsh was Acting Colonial Secretary. For many years, also, he held the post of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade."

CANTON.

I understand that the opium monopolists have duly surrendered their rights to the Peace Administration Board, and that in future the duty levied upon the drug will be as follows:—On Patna and Benares \$1.04 per ball; on Malwa, 14 cents per catty. The levy has already commenced. No prepared opium will be charged with duty.

News has arrived from Hainan which states that the Hakka rebels, not liking to surrender at discretion, have fled to the mountains, where at present the Imperial troops are unable to reach them. No engagement consequently has taken place. It is a noteworthy circumstance that several spies sent out by the Imperialist commander have not returned, and it is supposed that they have been cut off by the rebels, who evidently keep a sharp watch on the movements of the Imperialist forces. The Imperial Commander has sent an officer to Canton for a fresh supply of ammunition and rockets.—*Daily Press Cor.*

26th April.

HAINAN.

The following important hydrographic notice, regarding the island of Hainan and gulf of Tong-king, has been supplied by Captain R. H. Napier, R.N., to the

Government Gazette, Hongkong:—Hoihow Fort A, lat. 20.03.13 N., long. 110.19.03 E. Pak-hoi Customs flag-staff, lat. 21.29.00 N., long. 109.06.06 E. Guie-Chow Island summit, lat. 21.01.15 N., long. 109.06.31 N. Cape Cami, lat. 20.11.58 N., long. 109.54.57 approximate. North Taya Island, lat. 19.58.00 N., long. 111.16.00 E. Off Cape Cami a rocky ledge which dries, extends eight cables in a South-west direction, and shallow water with irregular and rocky bottom extends two miles from the point in the same direction. Good anchorage in five to six fathoms (mud) can be obtained West of Cape Cami with the Cape bearing S. 55 E., distant one mile.

MANILA.

The *China Mail* translates the following paragraphs from its Manila exchanges:—The *Gaceta de Madrid* publishes an announcement from the Secretary of State calling on those who have any right to the indemnification allowed by the Chinese Government for the losses they sustained in the cargo and effects stolen from the Spanish barque *Soberana*, which vessel was stranded in the Island of Formosa in 1862, to prefer their claims.—There have been forwarded to China in the steamer *Esmeralda* \$343,100 worth in gold; in the *Panay* \$140,000, and in the *Emuy* \$100,000; making a total of \$583,100, in Spanish gold coins.—News from Iloilo says that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather prevailing for the last two weeks, the preparations for the floating of the steamer *Maetan* have been suspended.—The measurement of the two new steamers, *Gravina* and *Churruca*, was being taken yesterday (17th), which will be soon completed, and their first voyage, it is said, will be for China.—On the return of the steamer *Sorgoson* from Tabaco, she will probably be sent to China to have her bottom scraped.—We are informed that the construction of tramways from the coal mines of Compostela (Cebu) to the landing place of the same will shortly commence.

BURMAH.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says what little news there is from Upper Burmah of a reliable character, does not confirm the opinion expressed in a previous issue, that the beginning of the end is near. It is becoming tolerably certain that King Thee Baw means mischief. At the date of our last advices, the royal mandate had gone forth summoning every man in the kingdom capable of bearing arms to the defence of the capital. Those warriors bearing the title of *Ah hmoo-dan* were also being assembled. These form a kind of irregular force, each member of which bears the distinctive mark of a dragon emblazoned on his person. The young King is incited to these warlike preparations as much by the sayings of *pounhas* as by the advice of his more immediate associates. The former, the *Bramans* of Burmah, have been gladdening the ears of the young king with prophecies of the kind uttered by Zedekiah and his confrères to Ahab the King of Israel.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says it was perhaps a little precipitate in saying last week that no public demonstration was likely to be made on the arrival of General Grant. On the contrary, we believe that the General will probably become the guest of the Kenrei during the time he may remain in Nagasaki, and with that purpose in view, the Governor has made arrangements to entertain him at the Shi-han-Gakko (Normal School), and during any stay the ex-President may make, the scholars will be accommodated at the Chiu-Gakko (Middle School.) The *Sun* also gathers from the native papers that the *Kongo Kan* is to come

down from Yokohama to be at the General's disposal.

H.M.S. *Midge* arrived from Yokohama on the 25th ult. The *Hart* will relieve the *Lapwing*, which latter vessel will proceed to Yokohama via Kobe in the course of about three weeks. It is probable that the *Hart* will be stationed at Nagasaki for some time, at any rate until the arrival of the flag-ship, which is expected about the middle of June. The *Midge* proceeds to Woosung. Men-of-war in harbour are:—H.M.S. *Charybdis* and *Lapwing*, and H.I.R.M.S. *Kreysser* and *Ermack*.

HIOGO.

The *News* says the tea season will open about the 5th inst. From all that can be learnt, there will be a brisk business done this season, if growers will only be content with reasonable prices. A few pounds of garden-grown teas have certainly been disposed of at fancy prices, but the sale was of quite an exceptional nature, and is not likely to afford any criterion of either the quality or the price of tea during the coming season. The weather is not favourable for picking, but as soon as it becomes settled, a trip to Uji and its neighbourhood ought to prove delightful.

Kobe cannot be so very hard-up. Forty-one applications for shares in the Eight per cent. Silver Loan of the Imperial Chinese Government, introduced by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, were made here, but only nineteen could be allotted. The scrip represented 500 Shanghai taels, so that the amount applied for would aggregate about \$25,000; not a very large sum, it is true, but quite a respectable amount for a small community like ours, in the beginning of the tea season, too, when the money market is supposed to be unusually tight.

The flag at the U.S. Consulate was flown at half-mast on the 25th ult., news having been received on the previous day of the death of General Dix, an officer of some renown in the war of the rebellion, and one-time governor of New York.

Hiogo is going ahead in the matter of tree-planting. The Municipal Superintendent has lost no time in availing himself of the grant of \$200 voted by the Council for the purpose of planting trees in the streets of the Concession. A consignment of various kinds—*kiri*, *yanagi*, *eugi*, *nomo*, and others—has already arrived from Osaka, and they are now being planted in Naka Machi. The trees cost, laid down, fifty cents each, the person furnishing them undertaking to replace any that may not take root. They are intrinsically good, as a glance at them will show, and worth all the money.

The weather has been quite cold in Kioto. On the 16th April, there were snow squalls at intervals, and it was frosty next morning. Considerable snow must have fallen on the mountains to the north, lately.

The *Osaka Nippo* says, "Our local railway is earning money. On an average, a thousand *yen* a day are taken at the Mumei Station (Osaka.) On the 15th, twelve hundred *yen* were taken, besides two hundred *yen* for freight."

YOKOHAMA.

The *Gazette* says the proceedings in the action brought by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. against Mr. Goto Shojiro for a balance upon an account stated of \$1,268,319. $\frac{1}{100}$, for advances, &c., in connection with the Takashima Colliery, promises to be settled by arrangement between the parties. At a special sitting of the Tokio Saibansho, lately held, the President was asked to enter judgment for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$1,100,000, which amount the defendant admitted to be due to the plaintiffs. The Court took time to consider its decision on the application, but promised to appoint an early day upon which to give judgment.

The entries for the Champion Pairs at the Spring Regatta of the Yokohama Rowing Club have closed, six crews sending in their names. These are as follows:—Messrs. Playfair and Fraser; Litchfield and Hall; J. J. Dare and Richmond; Jeyes and Howland; Waters and Towse; and Leckie and Wood. The cups have to be won twice before becoming the property of the winners. A later report says that one of the crews has retired.

With all their boasted advancement on the path of Western civilization, the Japanese appear to be almost as bad as the Chinese in their inattention to good road making, i.e., if the following description taken from the *Japan Herald* presents a true picture:—"On visiting the country districts every intelligent traveller is struck with the utter want of system that prevails with reference to road making and repairing; no properly instructed officers have them in charge, and no uniformity is observed; a few hundred yards of tolerable road is succeeded by holes, and by quagmires in wet weather. The centres of the roads are seldom elevated, so as to at once shed the water into the side channels; the consequence is, the rain water collects in and about the middle, and in a short time, if there be much rain and frequent traffic, the road is rendered all but impassable. In some places the local authorities content themselves by putting down here and there ordinary mould, in others clay, or anything to hand; they apparently have not the faintest idea how to form, grade, and keep a road; nothing is ever thoroughly and properly done, and what little is done has to be repeated over and over again. The waste of money and effort is astonishing; yet addicted as the Japanese officials are to meddle in everything, they seem to regard efficient road making, upon which so much depends, with culpable indifference.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says the Emperor now rises from bed at five o'clock in the morning, and studies literature until noon. The afternoon from two o'clock until evening is spent in shooting, riding, and military practice.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

March 24th.—(1) A decree ordering a series of prayers to be offered for rain at the various State temples on the 26th inst., in which His Majesty will take a part.

(2) A decree directing the attention of the Board of Civil Office to a memorial from the Censor Ko Ching on the necessity of care in the selection and examination of candidates for official posts.

(3) A decree referring to a memorial from the Censor Hwang Yuan-shan on the extravagance and waste entailed by the multiplicity of *chü* or supplementary establishments for the conduct of public business, and to the decree ordering a reduction in the number of these establishments. The Censor Ko Ching now memorialises on the same subject, and adds that another evil of the system consists in the wholesale nature of the recommendations of the services of the officials employed in these *chü*. Governors-General and Governors are hereby called upon to give speedy effect to the instructions earlier issued, and to refrain from undue or unauthorised recommendation of the services of officers employed in the supplementary office in question.

(4) A decree ordering a votive tablet to be prepared by the Imperial College of Inscriptions for the Dragon God at Feng-chên Ting in Shansi, who has manifested his divine interposition in answer to prayers for rain.

(5) Memorial from Tung Hua and Ngén-Chêng, the high officers appointed to investigate certain charges against Ting

Pao-chêng, Governor-General of Szech'wan, and his subordinates in connection with an arsenal established by the former, and other matters. Being unable to take action upon the evidence placed before them by the Governor-General, and the statements of Li Yu-hêng and others implicated being so evasive and contradictory that nothing short of extreme measures will suffice, which memorialists are loth to take in the case of such high officials without special authority and sanction, they beg that this may be given them. They have further to make a complaint against the Magistrate of the Tung-hsiang district, who although specially called upon more than three months ago to produce certain witnesses whose testimony was most important, has, so far, neglected to do so. His careless disregard of instructions has prevented the termination of the enquiry, and they beg that he may now be committed to the Board for the infliction of a penalty.

March 25th.—(Memorials issued for publication.) Heng Hsin and others report that the Nepalese Envoy begs that he may be allowed, as heretofore, to enter the capital and have audience of His Majesty—Rescript: It is noted. Let the Nepalese Envoy and those with him be permitted to enter the capital in accordance with law, and let letters be sent before them along the route in order that due care may be taken of them. Let the regulations be referred to determine the propriety or otherwise of the acceptance by the Military Governor of the presents that have been sent him.

(1) A decree ordering the Magistrate of the Yung-chi district in Shansi to be cashiered and placed on his trial on a charge of collecting land tax in excess of the proper amount, and sending in returns for less than he should have collected.

(2) Yung Hwui 榮惠 is appointed Reader of the Grand Secretariat and Fu K'un 福銀 and Ying Hsü 英煦 Deputy Supervisors of Instruction.

(3) At the request of the Censor for the central division of the metropolis, the fifteen kitchens for the issue of cooked rice and others at which gruel is dispensed are to be kept open for a further period.

(4) Wu Tsan-ch'eng, Director of the Foochow Arsenal, requests a month's leave for the benefit of his health. Memorialist crossed over to Formosa twice last year and visited in person several places in the hills at the back of the island that had hitherto been unvisited by man, where he contracted a malarious complaint from the pestilential air from the mists that hung over the country, which recurred at intervals. Feeling his constitution to be robust, memorialist neglected to pay much attention to this complaint and returned to the provincial capital at the end of the year, where he took counsel with the Governor-General as to the conduct of official business. He then went to the house of Ting Jih-ch'ang, the former Governor, and had just commenced to talk with him, but had not said many words when his left hand suddenly grew numb and his whole body gradually commenced to shake, while the numbness spread to the left foot. Ting Jih-ch'ang, noticing that memorialist could not support himself on the stool upon which he was seated, and seemed half asleep, and that though conscious could not express his thoughts in words, administered some medicine to him, and though the attacks of fever daily returned they gradually became less violent. Memorialist continued unable, however, to attend to public matters, and his left hand remained paralysed without power of motion. Ting Jih-ch'ang being an invalid himself, comparative facilities were afforded for medical attention, and the Governor-General and Governor, who constantly came to see memorialist, were of opinion that it would be impossible for him to move after such a grave and sudden attack, and that

he should not exert his mind. They therefore as a preliminary step deputed the Proctor Wu Chung-yü to perform memorialist's duties for him. The medical attendant now states that memorialist is suffering from severe malarious catarrh which will necessitate absolute rest and nursing, and under these circumstances he prays that His Majesty will grant him a month's congé.—Granted by Rescript.

(5) Memorial from the special Commissioners Ngén Ch'eng and Tung Hwa reporting the result of their enquiry into the circumstances of certain alterations in a river embankment authorised by the Governor-General of Szechuen, and the flood that resulted therefrom. Their report has been summarised in an earlier decree.

March 26th.—(1) A Decree. Huang Ti-fang, Reader of the Han-lin, states that in his memorial replying to questions asked a high officer has been guilty of deceit and imposition. He states that although Ho Shou-tz'ü, President of the Board of Works, is in no way connected with Li Chung-ming; both his present and former wives have been recognised by the President as his adopted daughters. The intercourse between the families is like that of relations, and the chair of Ho Shou-tz'ü is constantly deposited in front of the tradesman's door, and may be seen by all, as the place is a wide thoroughfare. It is manifest therefore that in his earlier memorial the President was guilty of deceit and duplicity. It cannot be suffered that Ho Shou-tz'ü, who holds the position of a high officer, should be guilty of the slightest reservation or concealment and thus intensify his fault. Let the President report to Us truly upon the matter now brought forward by Hwang Ti-fang without making false or embellished statements to the extent of a single character. If he endeavours to support his earlier statements by the slightest deception or fraud, he will be shown no mercy if detected in so doing. Let the Court of Censors take this matter into consideration with the antecedent details, and try Li Chung-ming in concert with the Board of Punishments.

(2) Kuo Shih-ch'ang, newly-appointed Literary Chancellor of the Shun-t'ien prefecture, reports the assumption of his official duties.

(3) Postscript memorial from T'an Chung-lin, Governor of Shensi, reporting that he has received through the Literary Chancellor a numerous signed petition from the gentry and people of Hsing-ping and other departments and districts, praying that marks of Imperial compassion may be bestowed on thirty people, men and women, who lost their lives during the rebellion either in defence of their homes or in consequence of their indignant refusal to follow the rebels.—Granted by Rescript.

(4) Postscript memorial from the same officer. Some time since a gang of lawless persons headed by one Li Ch'ang-ho, established themselves in a yao or cave cut out in the Loess cliffs, near Chou-chia-k'ou, and commenced a trade in women and girls. As soon as the fact came to the knowledge of the Governor, he caused them to be arrested, and Li Ch'ang-ho was summarily decapitated, the rest being reserved for further examination. The Prefect of K'ai-feng Fu now reports that he has ascertained that these men all hold official rank, and begs that their buttons may be taken from them preparatory to placing them on their trial.—Rescript: Let Wang Fu-ch'ing and the rest be at once cashiered and proceeded against with the utmost severity.

March 27th.—(Court Circular.) The Grand Secretary Li, Governor-General of Chihli, paid his respects on arrival in Peking and was received in audience.

(1) Memorial from Tsai Ling, Captain-General of the Plain Red Banner Corps, Grand Secretary, Kung, or noble of the first order, and Imperial clansman, complaining of the quality of the rice served out to his corps at the last issue. Memo-

rialist went to the Nan-hsin Granary on the 28th February with the Secretary of the Corps and other members of his staff, where he met the Superintendent of the Granary, the Censor whose duty it is to superintend the issue of grain to the soldiery, and other officers. The bin from which the rice was to be drawn was selected by lot, and it was found that the rice was so mildewed and changed in colour that it was unfit for the use of the troops. The Superintendent was then directed to inspect the other bins and the contents were found to be all so rotten that they were neither fit for issue nor consumption. A specimen was sent for His Majesty's inspection.

(2-3) Memorials to the same effect from the supervising Censor and Censor above-mentioned. (For decree on this subject see *Gazette* of 6th March.)

(4) Postscript memorial from the Governor of Honan reporting the arrival of Tê Ch'ing-yeh, newly-appointed Provincial Judge. As this officer has already had some experience of official procedure in Honan, the Governor now feels at liberty to release Yü Kw'an, the Financial Commissioner, who has been appointed Governor of Fuhkien but was retained at memorialist's request for duty in Honan. The Judge will act in his stead.

(5) Postscript memorial from Mei Ch'ichao, Governor of Honan. Some time since the memorialist reported that he had deputed Liang Kung-ch'ên, Expectant Taotai, to investigate the circumstances of the destruction of the *lekin* stations at Hao-ho and Ning-hai Hsien, and on the 15th November last his memorial was returned to him with the following endorsement:—"We have read the report. The collection of *lekin* contributions has now been in force some time. How comes it that there has been a sudden application for the abolition of *lekin* at Fêng-hua and Ning-hai, and the assemblage of a mob for the destruction of the barriers? We cannot be sure that there were not other circumstances that gave rise to the outbreak," etc., etc. Instructions were thereupon given for the respectful execution of the instructions therein conveyed, and a joint report has now been received from the Prefect and sub-Prefect of T'ai-chow, stating that two men, Wu Fêng-shia and Hung Tso-ma-chui, the prime movers in the destruction and plunder of the Hsi-t'ien collectorate at Ningpo, had been apprehended. Upon examination they confessed that it was they who issued written notices calling the people together, and that they had been instrumental in the burning and plundering of the *lekin* barriers. In reply to this report the memorialist has given orders for the summary execution of the two criminals in question and the exposure of their heads at the scene of the crime. He has also given instructions for the capture of the criminals that are still at large. With regard to the destruction of the Hao-ho station by the Fêng-hua people, the Prefect of Ningpo states that Wu Hsiao-ho-shang and three other criminals who were arrested for being concerned in this matter, state that they were the first to beat gongs and get the mob together, but had nothing to do with the distribution of the plunder; and that they and one Wu Tso-fu who helped the others to stop the boats had surrendered themselves at the Fêng-hua Magistracy and applied to be "cangued" and beaten as the leaders of the riot. Inasmuch as if these men were the actual leaders of the riot, their offence was a most serious one, and inadequately punished by the imposition of the cangue and a beating, though solicited by themselves, and judging from the depositions forwarded that they were poor and ignorant persons whose ordinary occupation was poleing of boats and whose antecedent history contained nothing to show that they had been guilty of lawless acts, memorialist considered that there was probably some one else behind and that the fact of their having been the actual ring-leaders

was not proved. He accordingly instructed the Prefect to make further enquiries in a quiet and secret manner, and have these men before him for further examination. He was directed to inflict the punishment of the cangue or any other penalty that might be necessary on the runners and search officers attached to the stations in question. The barriers at Hao-ho and Hsi-tien were to be reconstructed, and *lekin* again levied in accordance with the regulations. The people are now peacefully disposed and quiet is restored. The *wei-yan* at the Hsi-tien barrier has been in charge for more than half a year, and must be to blame for having caused a grave disturbance by the levy of fines for evasion of duties. The *wei-yan* at the other station had only been there a month, and there were no charges against him of unauthorised or oppressive exactions, but he has shown a want of supervision in his inability to keep his runners and searchers under proper restraint and control. The memorialist would therefore suggest that the first of these two individuals be cashiered, and that the other be committed to the Board for the infliction of a penalty. (See *Gazette* of 4th March.)

March 28th.—(Court Circular.) The Grand Secretary Li had audience.

(1) A decree appointing the Prince of Tun, the President and Assistant Grand Secretary Ch'ian Ching, the President Tung Hsün, and Captain General of Gendarmerie Jung Lu, as a Committee of Administration during the absence of the Emperor at the Mausolea. The Prince of Tun, Ch'ian Ch'ing, and Tung Hsün are to take it in turns to sleep in the palace, one each day, the two who are not on night duty being allowed to leave at 4 p.m. (申刻). Jung Lu need not take turns at sleeping in the palace after his work is done. He will be allowed to leave at noon, before his colleagues.

(2) A Decree. Ho Show-tz'ü replies on the subject upon which he was directed to report, and solicits punishment for his offence. He states that he has purchased books at the *Pao Ming Chai* kept by Li Chung-ming, and maintained towards him the ordinary relations of customer and dealer, but that there has been no social intercourse between them. From last winter until now he was constantly in the *Liu Li Ch'ang* engaged in reverently practising the Imperial Hearse (龍輓車), and he occasionally dropped into the shop on his way, to look at books. How comes it that Ho Show-tz'ü did not explain in his earlier report the facts which he now relates? The rehearsal of the manipulation of the Imperial Hearse is an important duty wherewith to be entrusted, and the going to look at books on his way, as he says he did, is a grave misdoing. Let How Show-tz'ü, as a preliminary step, be committed to the Board for the infliction of a penalty.

(3) During the absence of the Governor-General Shên Pao-ch'eng, who is about to proceed to Peking for an audience, Wu Yuan-ping is to act in his stead, the duties of Governor of Kiangsue being temporarily performed by Lo Fang-ch'i.

(4) A further decree on the subject of the damaged rice at the Nan-hsin Granary. An inspection having been ordered by several high officers, these have now reported the result and state that there is a deficiency of over 95,000 piculs. Prompt and speedy punishment is called for in so abominable a case. The machinery of the metropolitan prefecture is to be put in motion for the arrest of certain keepers and clerks who have absconded, and others are to be handed to the Board of Punishments for trial. The Superintendents of the Granary, by their complete ignorance of the frauds that were going on, seem to have been either blind or deaf, and have

laid themselves open to suspicions of complicity in the frauds or of protecting and screening their subordinates. They are to be committed to the Board for the infliction of a penalty, and are to be relieved of the duties of Superintendent preparatory to being had up for examination. Pi Tao-yuan, Commissioner of the Peking Granaries, is also to blame for not having exercised proper supervision and is to be committed to the Board for the infliction of a penalty. When the case is settled the Board of Punishments will state upon whom they consider the onus of restitution of the losses should fall. Memorial from Chin Shun, Assistant Commander-in-chief and Military Governor of Ili, requesting permission to limit his accounts to a general statement of receipts and expenditure since the year 1871, instead of rendering a list of items. He commences with a brief summary of his movements since the year 1868, when he went to the relief of Shensi and cleared Ning-hsia of the rebels that were infesting it. In September, 1871, he was ordered to proceed with all speed to the relief of Urumsai, and advanced in that direction at the latter end of the month, leaving detachments of cavalry at points on his way, and pushing forward himself to Shipartai and other places. He was ordered, from the date of his departure from Ning-hsia, to send in returns of military expenditure at the same time as those sent from the four provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Kweichow and Szechuen, the limit for the forwarding of which was December, 1874. Owing to the pressure of his military work which was just at this time particularly onerous, memorialist was unable to comply with the order as to the limit of time for the rendering of accounts. It should be borne in mind too that he was beyond the Wall, with a long line of communication and many obstacles in the way of its maintenance. That the expense of forwarding military supplies purchased within the frontier over thousands of miles placed him not only in a very different position from those working in the south eastern provinces, but even doubled his expenses as compared with Ning-hsia, Su-chow, and other places. While inside the Wall memorialist was able to get on with the allowance granted for his cavalry squadrons, but beyond the Wall it was different. With thousands of li of desert, where everything was waste, the carriage of food more than doubled its cost, and when to this had to be added the arduous transit of the Gobi desert and the Tien-shan mountains, in the crossing of which so many mules and camels succumbed, and conveyances broke down, while the winds and heavy snow contributed further to the difficulties, memorialist was indescribably hampered by the magnitude of expenditure under every heading, and could not accommodate his outlay to the legally allotted sum. But the pressing and urgent nature of the claims for expenditure were such as would brook no delay or admit of a rigid adherence to rule. In order, therefore, to avoid queries on the part of the Board, who would doubtless tie him down to the letter of the regulations and call upon him to refund any items that these do not allow, or to make good all sums over and above the fixed amount, he would crave permission to be exonerated from the rendering of detailed accounts. Memorialist, who has now followed the career of arms for over twenty years, has been the recipient of weighty favours from His Majesty. He fully appreciates the importance of attention to the minutest details of military expenditure, and has never failed to study economy to the best of his ability. He never embarks upon expenditure that appears to him unnecessary, even though it be sanctioned by law, and, on the other hand, he would not hesitate to indulge in unauthorised expenditure where grave interests might be

jeopardised by excessive or petty economy. As a proof of his honesty, and in support of his statements, he may state that Tls. 8,000,000 are owing to him from various Custom Houses, and that the distress and hardship caused to his troops by the want of these funds is extreme.—Granted by Rescript.

March 29th.—The Grand Secretary Li had audience.

The whole of this day's *Gazette* is occupied by a memorial from the Famine Commissioner and Governor of Shansi, reporting the trial of the Magistrate of the Yung-ho district and some of his subordinates for fraud in connection with famine relief. The details are uninteresting.

March 30th.—(1) A decree appointing Sun Chia-nai 孫家鼐 to the post of Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, with brevet rank of Vice-President of the Board of Ceremonies.

(2) Chung Lien 鍾廉 is appointed Commissioner of the Office of Transmission.

(3) A Decree. We have received Their Majesties' commands to set out on Our journey on the 12th April. On the 14th We shall reverently repair to the Lung Fu temple, and on the 15th the remains of Their late Majesties will be moved from their temporary place of deposit to their Hui Lung and Lung Ngen Halls. On the 17th, these will be deposited in their place of everlasting rest, and on the completion of the observances attending this ceremony We shall do homage to the Sacred Tablets and then return to the capital. We hereby decree that the land tax in the five departments and districts of Ta-hsing, T'ung-chow, San-ho, Chi Chow and Tsun-hua through which We have to pass, shall be remitted in full for the present year. Copies of this Decree shall be printed on yellow paper, and distributed everywhere for general information, that the dwellers in the hamlets and villages may all be partakers in this act of bounty.

(4) Memorial from Liu K'un-yi, Governor-General of the Two Kwang provinces, reporting the result of the trial of a captain in the army charged with opening a gambling establishment and levying a percentage on the winnings. Careful enquiry, and the man's own testimony, which could not be shaken, show conclusively that he is not guilty of the charge as it is stated. He admits, however, that he was induced by a Hakka, one Huang A-fu, to rent a house of his to a Hunan man as a tailor's shop, and that on two evenings in the early part of last year, he did gamble there, though he denies that he either assembled a crowd of worthless characters with that object or took a percentage of the winnings. He has been sentenced to dismissal, exposure in the *cangue* for three months, and 100 blows, which is the penalty awarded by law to his offence. The other parties implicated in the transaction have absconded. Orders have been given for their arrest, and they will be separately dealt with when captured.

(5) The Governor of Shensi reports the trial of two men who attempted to effect robbery by administering a stupefying drug, from the effects of which their victims died. Chao Ting-fu, a native of Pa-chow in Szechuen, left his home to look for work, and on his road he met an acquaintance called Chang Wen-shen, also from his native place. They began to talk about the hardness of the times and conceived the idea of stupefying travellers with a narcotic called 鬧楊花. They accordingly bought a small packet of this narcotic at the stall of an itinerant medicine vender, whose name they did not know, and proceeded on their journey. In the course of a few days they met a Pa-chow man, Lung Ping-yün by name, and entered into conversation with him. He told them he

was going to Hsing-an to buy tea for which he had the money with him, and they then declared that they were also going there to trade. They suggested that he should travel in company with them, to which he consented. At the end of three days they reached the Hsi-hsiang district, and it was arranged that they should buy some pastry at a certain restaurant and boil it for a meal. The opportunity was seized by the confederates to mix some of the narcotic in the pastry which was eaten by Lung Ping-yün and another man called Yang Lin-tsung; a third man called Wang who was with them refused to eat, as he was unwell. Their meal over, the party resumed their walk and had not gone far when the drug began to work and the two who had eaten it fell stupefied to the ground. The confederates were, however, afraid to rob them as they were lying near a restaurant, and Wang, who had lagged behind, was expected to come up immediately. They therefore ran away and left their victims on the ground. When Wang came up, he found them lying there unable to speak, and at once went in pursuit of the two, whom he succeeded in capturing with the assistance of another man. The men who had been drugged were then attended to, but could not be resuscitated and shortly died. After calling attention to the fact that Chao Ting-fu and his confederate had not actually proceeded to rob their victims, and stating that there is no law precisely applicable to a crime of this kind in which the intention had not been fully carried out, the memorialist suggests that the case should be treated as one of murder and robbery, as if the latter had been actually accomplished, the penalty for which is summary decapitation with exposure of the head. Referred to the Board of Punishments.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held at the Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 23rd April, 1879, at 9.30 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. R. W. Little (chairman), R. H. Artindale, J. S. Fearon, W. Howie, P. G. Hubbe, E. A. Sassoon, J. Welch, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

The Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Lock Hospital.—The following Report from Dr. Zacharie is submitted:—

Shanghai, 20th April, 1879.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council.

SIR,—With reference to the remarks made by Dr. Jamieson at the Ratepayers' meeting on the 10th March, 1879, regarding the Lock Hospital, I have been called upon by the Municipal Council to answer the questions raised with regard to the efficiency of the system.

In compliance with this request, I have now the honour to submit to you the following remarks:—

Dr. Jamieson calls in question the efficiency of the system in operation at the Lock Hospital, on the ground that "the result of his experience during the past year was, that venereal disease (that is to say, the number of cases of venereal disease) has largely increased instead of diminishing since inspection was brought into operation." His experience is valuable in proportion to the number of cases which have come under his notice—this number he does not mention, but he deals in such indefinite terms as "experience," "majority," "increase," which are without weight unless supported by numbers. This is of course true when such experience is adduced also in favour of the system, and sufficient reason for my not referring to it in

my Report. I may now, however, state that the like experience of Drs. Johnston, Little, Macleod, Galle and myself is to the effect that there was a diminution in the number of cases of venereal disease last year; for illustration of this I am in a position to further give the following statistics, which have come under my notice since submitting my last Report to the Council:—

The annual Report of the General Hospital shows during the past year a considerable decrease in Syphilis when compared with previous years.

A similarly favourable result has been noticed by Dr. Johnston at the Sailors' Home during the year 1878.

One of the above-named gentleman informs me that he had no case of Syphilis last year that could be traced to one of the licensed houses.

I am indebted to the kindness of Staff-Surgeon, Dr. Machring, of H.I.G.M.S. *Fregat*, for a statistical table, showing the cases of venereal disease which occurred on board during the stay of the vessel at different ports of China. It shows exactly the same result as that for H.M.S. *Charybdis*, published in my last Report.

Regarding the question raised by Dr. Jamieson, "Whether the examinations are in all cases conducted personally by the Surgeon who signs the certificates," I hardly need assure the Council that these examinations are in all cases conducted personally; and that, moreover, these examinations are performed with the utmost care, all medical men who have taken the trouble of visiting the Lock Hospital during the time of the examination will no doubt certify.

Dr. Jamieson has further asked, "What, if any guarantee there is, that diseased women do not simply stay at home and abstain from presenting themselves at the Hospital during the period of their malady?" The guarantee is the system itself, as each woman has to renew her certificate weekly, so that a woman, who can only present a certificate older than one week, is to be regarded as a woman without any certificate. I may observe that a great willingness to be examined on the part of the women has been noticed by the examining Surgeons, as also a great regularity in the appearance of the women on the roll.

Dr. Jamieson at the end of his remarks draws a somewhat extraordinary inference. He says that the crews of certain vessels visiting Shanghai were fortified against Syphilis at that port, by having visited other ports previously. Were they not so fortified where visiting Yokohama? Syphilis inspection is not a thing which has sprung up recently to secure sailors from being attacked in Shanghai, but has been at work for a sufficiently long time to benefit other ports as well as Shanghai, in the way Dr. Jamieson suggests. On this ground, and this ground alone, Dr. Jamieson characterizes the statements contained in the third and fourth paragraphs of my report as "absolutely" valueless if not misleading.

In preparing this reply, I have asked the opinion of Dr. Galle, the other medical attendant of the Lock Hospital, and I have to thank him for the enclosed letter containing his views. I beg to submit this letter privately addressed to me, to the Council, in order to show that both Surgeons agree in every respect with regard to this matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. ZACHARIE, M.D.,

Acting Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Nanking Road.—Letter from Mr. R. C. Brown submitted, stating that Mr. W. Hogg declines to surrender to the public the small strip of his property required for widening this road, as if he did so, it would not leave sufficient space between the proposed new buildings and his house in Kiangse Road.

Bubbling Well Road.—Attention is directed to the new footpath now being made on this road, and it is asked whether it is necessary to make it more than six to eight inches high, as several ratepayers have complained of the large heap of mud now being piled up.

After the meeting, the Surveyor attended and explained that after the walk is rolled

and properly made up, it will only be one foot above the road. Finally it is decided, as an experiment, to fill up the ditch for a short distance, so as to make the path over it without encroaching on the road.

Race Holidays.—Decided to close the offices to public business, as usual, during the Race meeting.

Correspondence.

TEA PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR:—The year just passed has been one of the worst known in the annals of the Tea trade. The shippers of the article from all China have the same tale of heavy losses to tell.

The general depression of trade is, we think, hardly sufficient reason for the enormous losses on some grades of Tea. We hear of quantities from Foochow losing 6d. to 9d. per lb., and we also know of considerable shipments from the North of China which show a similar result. With the exception of a few isolated parcels of first crop Teas, we hear of no profits on any shipments of Black Tea during the season.

The remedy, we are told plainly, will be in the Export, not so much in the total for the year as in the way it is sent forward. If the first crop is "hurried forward," as has been the case ever since the Suez Canal was opened, we may look for further disasters this coming season, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that they may even be intensified by the determination on the part of all Importers to realise on arrival.

The term "hurried forward" is an elastic one, and it appears to us likely to be the rock on which opinions in London and opinions in China are likely to split. The first crop available for England may be taken roughly as follows:—

From the North of China	...35,000,000 lbs.
" Foochow	30,000,000 "
" Canton, etc.	5,000,000 "
	70,000,000 lbs.

or, say, six months' consumption. During the past few years this supply has usually been bought in six weeks and received in London in little over two months. (The second and third crops have followed close upon it.) The consequence has been a market swamped with musters, through which it was impossible for dealers to look carefully; importers anxious to quit at any price approaching cost, and daily pressure to sell, bringing daily lower offers, the last man to sell standing the worst chance. The business now done in China in six weeks will have to be spread over four months, before the trade becomes healthy again.

The probable course this year will be that if only six steamers are despatched from Hankow in the first fortnight, against the eight steamers for the same time last season, buyers will congratulate themselves that the export is not being hurried forward, and will make up the apparent deficiency in the following week or two, and so by the day that the first steamer is arriving in London, our export figures will be within a few millions of the previous year's figures at the same date.

There are many other points for consideration, such as the imperfect keeping qualities, the impaired credit of importers, &c., &c., but the chief point to be considered is the Export, and our opinion is that until we can buy first crop Teas in August as well as in May, the trade generally will be unremunerative, no matter how low the laying down cost may appear.

That there is something rotten in the Trade is proved from the fact that there is no

lift in the London market, although stocks are in a moderate compass and much of the pressure to sell has been relieved. Prices remain extremely low, without promise of a rise.

It is hard to believe that one should make more money by buying one thousand chests a week than by buying five thousand chests a week, but such is apparently the lesson to be learnt from the past few years' experience, and the sooner it is taken to heart by every one the sooner will the Tea Trade resume the high position which it once held. As it is at present, the Scotch national motto is the only one appropriate to it.

Yours faithfully,

NEMO.

Shanghai, 3rd May.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES.

Stewards:—JAS. HART, Esq., G. W. COUTTS, Esq., E. G. LOW, Esq., J. M. RINGER, Esq., A. McLEOD, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq., O. FOCK, Esq.

BARNES DALLAS, Esq., Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY,

Wednesday, 30th April, 1879.

The Spring Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club was inaugurated yesterday with the finest possible Spring weather. Cold winds and cloudy skies had prevailed for some days before, rendering speculation a matter of so much doubt that the prophecies of the cognoscenti were much interfered with, even by the knowing ones themselves. But before proceeding to the results of the running, it may be as well to note the appearance of the Grand Stand and its precincts, where the Stewards, so willingly and ably aided by the Clerk of the Course, B. Dallas, Esq., had left little or nothing undone to give a festive appearance. Flowers were there in profusion, and the Chan-shang-kiuk Cup again graced a central stand, flanked by the Ladies' Purse, a work of feminine art that any jockey might be proud to win.

At an early hour, the Grand Stand and its enclosure began to present an animated appearance, and before the saddling bell rang for the first race, the Chu-ka-za Cup, there was quite a muster of the rank and beauty of the Settlement assembled on the balcony.

The Town Band, under the direction of M. Remusat, were present, a marquee having been provided for them, which of itself added much to the completeness of the general arrangements. During the afternoon, they played the following selection:—

- 1.—Selection from "Nebuchadnezzar"—Verdi.
- 2.—Spanish Beauty Quadrille—Reille.
- 3.—Casino Tanze Valse—Gung'l.
- 4.—Selection from La vie Parisienne—Offenbach.
- 5.—Pique Dame, overture—Süppé.
- 6.—New Melodion Quadrille—Strauss.
- 7.—La Rose Mazurka—Faust.
- 8.—Friends' "Jubel" Galop—Kluner.
- 9.—Crown Diamonds overture—Auber.
- 10.—La Grande Duchesse quadrille—Offenbach.

Touching the sport of the day, there was an amount of uncertainty that gave a zest to the enjoyment of all whose interest lay in the success of the various Stables, the first race, a half-mile for the Chu-ka-za Cup bringing out a field of nine, from an entry of twenty-three—not by any means bad considering the state of the course, which was hard and flying one. The success of *Strathallan* was not altogether unlooked for, in spite of the fancy for *Mystic* and *Ilo*—*Flying Mist*, however, proving too much for Mr. Paul's nag, which towards

the finish dropped behind, probably in the hope of a better show later on. The time, 57½ secs., was the fastest half-mile yet done on the Shanghai course.

The Criterion Stakes produced a field of five out of an entry of eight, and was again a fast race, the winner, *Wild Boer* late *Surcingle*, covering the mile in 2 min. 8 secs.,—being faster than the same distance was done in at the last autumn, 2 min. 10 secs. *Black Satin* started favourite at evens against the field, but failed to maintain his former unequalled reputation, finishing, however, a good third, a short half-neck separating first and second.

The race of the day, the Griffins, came next, *Dun Edin*, *Wild Eddy* and *Grey Dawn* being favourites, with *Jolly Friar* and *Strathpeffer* for places. The race was, however, considered so much an open one that it was difficult to do anything in the ring. *Wild Eddy* had the call just before the start at 3 to 2, and 2 to 1 was offered about *Dun Edin*. A field of seventeen faced the starter, and got away at the first attempt. It was a race throughout, the three-quarters being done in 1.31½, as against 1.30 in *Ten Kwang's* year and the same time last Spring Meeting, when *Strathavon* also covered the distance in 1.30.

The Cathay Cup was not sufficiently attractive for more than a field of six out of an entry of seventeen. *Red Robin* started favourite and nearly all through the race seemed a likely winner, but coming up the straight was beaten by *Strathavon*, and finished two lengths behind, the time, however, being fast, 2 m. 43½ sec.

The Yangtze Stakes proved an easy victory for *Reichsfreiherr*, though *Isegrim* started favourite at 3 to 1; and the same may be said of the Jockey Cup, notwithstanding that the winner, *Reveller*, carried 16 lbs. over weight. His victory was hailed with loud cheers, the time in which the race was done being noticeable, 2 min. 43½ secs.

The Taotai's Cup brought out only three starters, and was an easy victory for *Wild Boer*, in 2 min. 12 secs.

The last race of the day, the Black Satin Cup, produced the comparatively small field of eleven starters out of an entry of thirty-five. *Tancred* winning easily in 2 min. 39½ secs. for the mile and quarter.

Beyond the description appended to each race, in the subjoined report, there is literally nothing more to notice; and there remains only to record the excellence of the arrangements for the usual tiffin, provided by the Stewards under the skilful management of M. Mondon, chef of the Shanghai Club.

Subjoined is a return of the running:—
1.—THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Risk's grey <i>Strathallan</i>	11	3... 1
" John Peel's grey <i>Flying Mist</i>	10	12... 2
" Ned's chestnut <i>Illo</i>	10	10... 3
" Paul's white <i>Mystic</i> , late <i>Bis-marck</i>	11	0... 0
" Kerebro's chestnut <i>Reichsritter</i> , late <i>Forewell</i>	10	11... 0
" Kerebro's roan <i>Reichsfirst</i>	10	11... 0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Undaunted</i>	10	11... 0
" Avlys' dun <i>General Grant</i>	10	7... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Gift</i> , late <i>Cumshaw</i>	11	3... 0

Out of twenty-three entries for the first race on the programme, nine came to the post. After two attempts they were despatched well together, *Strathallan* and *Flying Mist* showing in the front. At the Monument, *Strathallan* had a lead of about a length, attended by *Flying Mist*, with *Illo* at his quarters, and the others well up, there being no tailing. This position was maintained past the ½-mile post, and, on entering the straight, *Flying Mist* pressed the leader, with *Illo* between one and two lengths behind him. *Strathallan* held his position, and won, without being ridden

out, by nearly a length, the same distance dividing *Flying Mist* and *Illo*, who was two lengths' ahead of any of the others.—Time, 57½ seconds.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Second Pony to save his Stakes.—One Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Boer</i> , late <i>Surcingle</i>	11	0... 1
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Rad Robin</i>	10	2... 2
" Paul's black <i>Black Satin</i>	10	11... 3
" Ned's grey <i>Scindia</i>	11	0... 0
" Risk's grey <i>Strathavon</i>	10	8... 0

Five started out of eight entries. Slight difficulty was experienced in getting them off, *Red Robin* being restive, and at the third attempt broke away and was not pulled in until he had reached the Stables.

At the next attempt, a good start was effected, *Scindia* being slightly in front with *Red Robin* close up, and the other three racing abreast. In this order they ran to Probst's Garden, where the three in the rear commenced to close on the leaders, and at the Monument they were all in a rack. Here *Wild Boer* took up the running attended by *Black Satin*, *Strathavon* and *Red Robin*, the trio about on even terms, *Scindia* being in the rear. Entering the straight *Wild Boer* held a slight advantage, and *Black Satin* had run into second position, while *Red Robin* was racing with *Strathavon* for third place. At Bellevue *Red Robin* collared *Strathavon*, and challenged *Black Satin*. The veteran appeared to be doing his utmost, but *Red Robin* having the rails forged ahead and finished a good race, close up to *Wild Boer's* girth, *Black Satin* a splendid third.—Time, 2 min. 8 sec.

3.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250.

—Second Pony, Tls. 50; last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Andrew's grey <i>Jolly Friar</i>	11	3... 1
" Fernando's dun <i>Dun Edin</i>	10	11... 2
" Risk's grey <i>Strathpeffer</i>	10	8... 3
" Low's bay <i>Beauclerc</i>	10	11... 4
" Ned's dun <i>Nourmahal</i>	10	11... 0
" Do. dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	10	11... 0
" Do. bay <i>Ispahan</i>	10	11... 0
" Siwel's brown <i>All-ration</i>	10	8... 0
" Fungus' grey <i>Netherdale</i>	10	8... 0
" Heury Morris's grey <i>Tancred</i>	10	8... 0
" Young's grey <i>Surf</i>	10	10... 0
" Kerebro's bay <i>Reichskanzler</i>	11	0... 0
" Willwynn's grey <i>Gambit</i>	10	13... 0
" C. Lucas' chestnut <i>Checkmate</i>	10	12... 0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Grey Dawn</i>	10	11... 0
" Do. grey <i>Triumph</i>	10	11... 0
" Ten Broeck's dun <i>Wild Eddy</i>	10	10... 0

More interest centred in this race than on any other on the card for to-day, and the excitement was much increased by the uncertainty of the event, there being four or five ponies who it was generally understood were capable of doing the distance under one minute thirty seconds. Among these were *Dun Edin*, *Jolly Friar*, *Grey Dawn*, and *Wild Eddy*, and the betting was in favour of the race being done in less time than ever made before. *Dun Edin* was a strong favourite, with good calls for the other three ponies mentioned, particularly as regards *Wild Eddy*, there being some uncertainty as to *Grey Dawn* starting. Out of 56 entries, 17 started and were fairly despatched at the first attempt. Mr. Ned's and Mr. Young's colours showed in advance with the rest well together, so much so in fact as to defy placing them until the ½-mile post was reached. Here the favourite, *Dun Edin*, deprived *Nourmahal* and *Surf* of the premier positions, with *Beauclerc*, who also here made a rush out of the ruck and challenged *Dun Edin*, but could not reach him. Opposite Morris' *Jolly Friar's* rider called upon him, and

he gamely responded and ran into second place. At the Bellevue *Strathpeffer's* colours were distinguishable and here he passed *Beauclerc*. *Jolly Friar*, at this point, hugged the rails, and deprived *Dun Edin* of his lead, winning, within himself, a good race by a length-and-a-half, *Strathpeffer* a fair third.—Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.

4.—THE CATHAY CUP.—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Risk's grey <i>Strathavon</i>	10	8... 1
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Red Robin</i>	10	2... 2
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Gift</i> , late <i>Cumshaw</i>	11	3... 3
" Godolphin's grey <i>Trevarnoe</i>	10	8... 0
" Jaeger's white <i>Etoile du Nord</i>	10	13... 0
" John Robertson's grey <i>Dibs</i>	10	11... 0

Out of seventeen entries six came to the post, and at the fall of the flag a good start was effected. *Wild Gift* took up the running attended by *Etoile du Nord* and *Trevarnoe*, with *Red Robin* and *Strathavon*, and *Dibs* well up. This was the order in which they passed the Stables, and nearing Probst's Gardens, *Wild Gift* was still leading, with *Trevarnoe* second, waited upon by *Red Robin* and *Strathavon*, *Etoile du Nord* falling hopelessly out of the race. At the ½-mile post *Red Robin* had run into second place, with *Strathavon* on his quarters; and at the ¾-mile post, *Red Robin* deprived *Wild Gift* of the lead and *Strathavon* took up second position. On entering the straight, the latter had obtained an advantage of half-a-length in front of *Red Robin*, and gradually increased the distance winning by two lengths, *Wild Gift* a bad third. Time, 2 min. 43½ sec.

5.—THE YANGTZE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Two Miles and a Half.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Paul's grey <i>Reichsfreiherr</i>	10	8... 1
" Ned's grey <i>Isegrim</i>	10	12... 2
" John Peel's brown <i>Running Stream</i>	10	9... 3
" Fungus' grey <i>Borborygmus</i>	11	0... 0
" Young's chestnut <i>Vino</i>	10	9... 0
" A. Veitch's grey <i>Usur</i>	10	6... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Whim</i>	11	3... 0

One-third of the entrants came to the post, and went away to a good start, *Borborygmus* leading, *Vino* second, and *Wild Whim* last. At the Stables *Vino* secured first place, and *Running Stream*, *Reichsfreiherr*, *Usur*, and *Isegrim* were well together, with *Borborygmus* between them and the leader. At Probst's Garden *Isegrim* left his companions and took second place, *Vino*, having evidently shot his bolt, falling back. Passing the Stand *Isegrim* had a lead of about a length of *Borborygmus*, with *Vino*, *Running Stream*, *Reichsfreiherr* and *Usur* about on even terms, *Wild Whim* being still last. *Borborygmus* soon afterwards yielded to *Running Stream* and *Reichsfreiherr*. *Isegrim* made the running at a rattling pace, but nearing the ½-mile post he was challenged by *Reichsfreiherr*, who had gone into second place. From this point it was a splendid race home between the leaders, *Reichsfreiherr* winning by half-a-length, *Running Stream* being about four lengths behind *Isegrim*, with *Usur* fourth, and the two others distanced. Time, 5 min. 45½ secs.

6.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this Meeting.—Weight, 11st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. J. S. Fearon's grey <i>Reveller</i>	12	2... 1
" Kerebro's roan <i>Reichsfirst</i>	11	0... 2
" John Peel's black <i>Black Cloud</i>	11	0... 3
" Ned's grey <i>Pehwan</i>	11	1... 0
" Paul's white <i>Mystic</i> , late <i>Bis-marck</i>	11	0... 0
" Young's dun <i>Shark's Fin</i>	11	0... 0

Great interest is always taken in this event, the prize being held in high estimation by all enthusiastic lovers of the sport. Out of eighteen entries, six ponies faced the starter and were despatched at the first fall of the flag. *Mystic* took the lead, attended by *Shark's Fin* with *Reichsfürst*, *Pehlwan* and *Reveller* well up. At the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post *Reveller* had improved his position and was racing with *Shark's Fin* for the premier position, while *Reichsfürst* and *Pehlwan* were in company, and *Black Cloud*, hard held, several lengths in the rear. When his rider let him out he soon made his way into the third position, which he had at the half-mile post, *Reveller* then having a slight lead of *Reichsfürst*, *Mystic* having lost all chance of a place. The contest from this point might be said to be over, *Reveller* maintaining his position at his ease, winning in a canter, *Black Cloud* a bad third.—Time, 2 min. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

7.—THE TAOTAI'S CUP—Value, \$100.—Presented by H.E. the Taotai.—For China Ponies.—Weight, 12st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Boer</i> , late <i>Surcingle</i>	12	0... 1
" John Robertson's grey <i>Dibs</i>	12	0... 2
" Risk's dun <i>Expectation</i>	12	0... 3

Out of twelve entries only three started, and the race was considered a certainty for *Wild Boer*. At the start he took the lead, with *Expectation* second, and *Dibs* two lengths in the rear. At Probst's Garden the three were on even terms, but at the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post *Wild Boer* reassumed the lead, and *Dibs* raced hard with him to the Straight, but was unable to reach him, and the favourite, apparently playing with his rival, won easily by two lengths. *Expectation* was pulled up and finished several lengths behind.—Time, 2 min. 12 sec.

8.—THE "BLACK SATIN" CUP—Value, Tls. 200.—Presented.—For China Ponies being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—50 per cent. of the Entrance Fees to be equally divided between the first and second Pony.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morris's grey <i>Tancred</i>	10	10... 1
" Ten Broeck's dun <i>Wild Eddy</i>	10	9... 2
" St. Andrew's chestnut <i>Driving Cloud</i>	10	11... 3
" Ned's dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	10	11... 0
" Fungus' grey <i>Netherdale</i>	10	8... 0
" Henry Morris's grey <i>Manfred</i>	10	5... 0
" J. S. Fearon's grey <i>Reprobate</i>	11	0... 0
" Risk's grey <i>Strathpeffer</i>	10	8... 0
" Fernando's dun <i>Dun Edin</i>	10	11... 0
" Do. grey <i>Ellerslie</i>	11	0... 0
" Chouffeur's grey <i>Flock</i>	10	10... 0

Of Mr. Fernando's two starters the best was declared to win. Eleven ponies came to the post, out of twenty-five entries. They got away at the first attempt to a good start, and were close together until reaching Probst's Garden, where *Wild Eddy* rushed to the front and held a strong lead to the Bellevue. Here he was collared by *Tancred* and also challenged by *Driving Cloud*, both of whom parted company with the ruck on entering the Straight. *Tancred*, after a short tussle with the Griffin favourite, showed his staying powers and ran in a winner by two lengths. *Driving Cloud* made a capital struggle for second place, but failed to secure it, being beaten by *Wild Eddy* by a length.—Time, 2 min. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

SECOND DAY,

Thursday, 1st May, 1879.

The morning broke dull and cloudy, threatening rain, but the sun soon prevailed, and towards noon there was a clear sky and most depressing heat. Later in the day, the sky again became overcast in the South, and warning peals of thunder seemed to betoken a heavy storm. This, however, also passed off, and only a slight shower fell, not sufficient to lay the accu-

mulated dust of the previous four or five days, but nevertheless tempering the atmosphere sufficiently to cause a grateful feeling of revivification, as one of our "learned" friends expressed it.

The Grand Stand was exceedingly well attended and presented a gay appearance, somewhat reminding one of days gone by, when there was certainly more of the "real spirit" prevalent than has been noticeable at the last four or five meetings. But it is no use croaking;—it is gratifying to see so many of the "oldsters" still to the front, setting a good example to the "youngsters" who ought to be now coming forward to assist in perpetuating the fame won in former years over the widely-known Shanghai course. It was pleasurable, however, to see one "old form" back in the pigskin, and two "new forms" trying their "prentice hand, and that too with no mean promise of future excellence—an example that it is hoped will be largely followed at future meetings. "Promote the National Sport" should be the watchword; and although at the present moment there may seem to be no need of a warning note in that respect, yet it is well to look ahead, even for so far as two or three years.

The number of visitors was greater than on Wednesday, and the road to the course, from Loong-fei especially, was greatly obstructed by the throngs of Chinese driving, walking, or standing about in groups. The Laurels side of the course was also lined with natives, who thronged at every vantage point, and seemed by the noise they made after each race to enter fully into the merits of the sport—if so, so much for Western training in this respect.

The Town Band was again in attendance, and under the direction of M. Rémusat, played the following selections:—

- 1.—Grand Selection, "Traviata"—Verdi.
- 2.—Wiener Kinder Waltz—Strauss.
- 3.—Arabesken Quadrille—Budik.
- 4.—Galop, Ouf and Davon—Tour.
- 5.—Selection, Sonnambula—Bellini.
- 6.—Marlow Polka—Kühner.
- 7.—Amorettenange Valse—Gungl.
- 8.—"Hit and Miss"—Quadrille—Hervé.
- 9.—Bonjour Quadrille—Zikoff.
- 10.—Flick an Flock Galop—Neitel.
- 11.—Overture, Les Dragons de Villars—Meilart.
- 12.—Geraldine—Godfrey.
- 13.—Iris Galop—Faust.

The sport was on the whole good, though in some instances prevalent opinion as to the excellence of the ponies entered for the various events was at fault, and money was netted in directions not looked for; but, of course, as our meetings are regarded more for sport than profit in a strictly pecuniary sense, it would be invidious to mention instances. The old aphorism, "Pluck and Perseverance," must, however, not be forgotten—it covers a multitude of failures.

The Shanghai Cup, the second half-mile of the meeting, took 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., as against 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Chu-ka-za on the previous day, but was won easily by *Flying Mist* beating *Illo* by a length, *Strathpeffer* finishing a good third. More will be heard of these ponies yet.

The "Blue Ribbon" of the meeting, the "Shanghai Derby," fell an easy victory to *Jolly Friar*, the winner of the Griffins', who finished half a length in front of *Driving Cloud*, having been held half up the straight. The time was, however, not fast, 3 min. 15 secs., as compared with *Teen Kwang's* win in 1875, when the race was run in 3 min. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. The win on the present occasion seemed to be a popular one, and was hailed with much cheering.

The time for the Spring Cup, three-quarters of a mile, was not so fast as that for the Griffins', in which *Jolly Friar* covered the same distance in 1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ —*Reichsfürst* taking 1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to do it, and beating *Red Robin* by the shortest of heads. *Mystic* and *Reichsfürst* were fancied at starting, but *Red Robin* had the call at evens against the field, a round sum being

put on him, which, as above seen, he very nearly landed.

The easy victory of *Isegrim*, a canter up the straight, for the Race Club Cup, was hailed with loud cheers; as was also the win of *Wild Boer* in the seven furlong spin for the Flyaway Plate, for which he was favourite at starting at evens against the field—*Flying Mist*, who finished third, being fancied at 2/1. The time, 1 min. 49 secs., was fast.

The Concordia Cup was cleverly won by *Flock*, whose rider let him out opposite the bungalow and he won as he liked—to the evident astonishment of *Tapioa's* rider, who nevertheless did his best to put his colours in front.—The scene in the Concordia Club tent afterwards was one to be remembered—champagne and hats flying in divers directions, amidst the loudest Teutonic cheers.

The time for the Tsatlee Cup, 2 min. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. was better than that for the Critterions on Wednesday, over the same distance, in which *Wild Boer* took 2 min. 8 secs. to win, being raced home by *Red Robin*. For the Tsatlee, *Dun Edin*, the winner, and *Driving Cloud* were backed against the field, *Manfred* being mentioned for a place, which, however, he failed to secure.

The last race of the day, that for the Roadsters' Plate, brought out a pretty field, and was a flying race from start to finish, the circle being done in 2 min. 39 secs., as against 2 min. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. by *Reveller* with (12st. 2lb. on his back, though) on the previous day in the Jockey Cup.

This race brought a very successful day's sport to a conclusion, and appended is a return of the running:—

- 1.—THE SHANGHAI CUP—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of one Race in China or Hongkong, since 1st October, 1878, 7lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Flying Mist</i>	10	9... 1
" Ned's chestnut <i>Illo</i>	11	1... 2
" Risk's grey <i>Strathpeffer</i>	10	8... 3
" Godolphin's grey <i>Undaunted</i>	10	11... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Spec</i>	10	11... 0
" Young's grey <i>Surf</i>	10	13... 0
" Tell's grey <i>Faust</i>	10	11... 0

For the first race on the programme there were 28 entries, but only a fourth of that number came to the post. It was fully three-quarters of an hour after the time announced for the race to take place that the ponies made their appearance on the course. At the second attempt, the lot were sent way to a fairly good start, *Wild Spec*, who was regarded as the favorite, having a slight advantage, taking up the running at a rattling pace, attended by *Flying Mist* and *Illo*, with the others close up. On entering the Straight *Flying Mist* had deprived *Wild Spec* of the lead, and *Illo*, waited upon by *Undaunted* and *Strathpeffer*, with a rush took second position, *Wild Spec* falling in the rear. *Strathpeffer* challenged *Illo*, but could not reach him, and *Flying Mist* ran in a winner, without being pressed, by over a length, there being about the same distance between second and third. *Undaunted* finished at *Strathpeffer's* girths.—Time, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

- 2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; second Pony, 15 per cent.; third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight, 10st 10lbs.—One Mile and a Half.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. St. Andrew's grey <i>Jolly Friar</i>	10	10... 1
" Do. chestnut <i>Driving Cloud</i>	10	10... 2
" Ten Broeck's dun <i>Wild Eddy</i>	10	10... 3
" Henry Morris's grey <i>Tancred</i>	10	10... 4
" Ned's dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	10	10... 0
" J. S. Fearon's grey <i>Reveller</i>	10	10... 0
" Major's grey <i>Laurel</i>	10	10... 0
" Ring's grey <i>Varus</i>	10	10... 0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Grey Dawn</i>	10	12... 0

This, the race of the meeting, provoked much speculation, and, like the Griffins, the interest was heightened by the exceptional number of ponies of about equal capabilities competing. The winner of the Griffins, *Jolly Friar*, had the preference in the betting, while there was a good call for *Wild Eddy* and *Tancred*; much disappointment being expressed at the absence of *Dun Edin*, who ran second for the Griffins, and was sold at a high figure in the latest sweeps. *Grey Dawn* also had admirers, but they seemed to desert him at the eleventh hour. There was the goodly number of 43 entries, but the majority, abashed at the performances of the favourites, were conspicuous by their absence, and left the small field of nine to try conclusions. Mr. St. Andrew was doubly represented by *Jolly Friar* and *Driving Cloud*, the best being declared to win. At the first fall of the flag they were despatched to a good start, *Tajmahal* and *Tancred* showing to the front, with *Wild Eddy* between them and the others, who were in a ruck. At the Stand *Grey Dawn* was leading, attended by *Laurel*, who was waited upon by *Tancred* and *Tajmahal*, *Driving Cloud* and *Wild Eddy* being in the rear. Passing the Stables *Grey Dawn* still held a slight advantage, and *Laurel* had fallen back behind *Tajmahal* and *Tancred* alongside of *Reverell*. Racing to Probst's Garden, *Jolly Friar* made his way through his ponies, attended by *Wild Eddy* and *Driving Cloud*, and at the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post all the ponies were well together, *Grey Dawn's* colours, however, still being in advance. At the Monument, *Jolly Friar* deprived him of the lead, and *Wild Eddy*, at the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post had secured second place, while *Grey Dawn* had altogether disappeared from the front, and *Driving Cloud*, *Tancred* and *Tajmahal* were about on even terms. On entering the Straight, *Jolly Friar* was leading by a full length, with *Driving Cloud* pressing *Wild Eddy* for second place. At Morris's he reached him, and passing him at the Bellevue challenged the leader. It was an exciting finish between the two representatives of Mr. St. Andrew's stable, the winner of the Griffins passing the Judge's box only half a length ahead of his stable companion. *Wild Eddy* was a bad third, *Tancred* fourth, *Tajmahal* fifth, and *Reverell* sixth, the leader, *Grey Dawn*, during the greater part of the race, finishing last.—Time, 3 min. 15 sec.

3.—THE SPRING CUP—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Winners in Hong-kong or Shanghai, at or since the Autumn Meeting, 1878, 5lbs. extra for each Race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kobrev's roan <i>Reichsfürst</i>	st. lbs.	1
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Red Robin</i> 10 12.....		2
" Paul's white <i>Mystic</i> , late <i>Bismarck</i>	11 0... 3	
" Ned's grey <i>Scindia</i>	11 0... 0	
" Godolphin's grey <i>Trevarnoe</i>	10 13... 0	
" Jaeger's white <i>Etoile du Nord</i>	10 10... 0	
" John Peel's black <i>Black Cloud</i>	11 0... 0	
" John Robertson's grey <i>Dibs</i>	10 11... 0	

There were eight starters,—only one less than for the Derby,—out of twenty-two entries. At the post *Red Robin* again showed his bolting capabilities and had a gallop alone for about three hundred yards; and again, at the next attempt, he and *Reichsfürst* broke away. *Red Robin* was soon pulled in, but the German representative went passed Probst's Garden before he was brought under control, causing a delay which was unpleasant in the great heat of the sun. At the next attempt the lot went away to a good start; *Mystic* and *Etoile du Nord* in front, attended by *Scindia*, and the others well together, close up. At the Monument *Scindia* took the lead, with *Reichsfürst* second, *Mystic* third, *Etoile du Nord* fourth, and *Red Robin* fifth; all within as many lengths of each other. *Scindia* failed to maintain his position, and on entering

the Straight *Reichsfürst* had a slight advantage of *Mystic*, with *Scindia* and *Red Robin* racing on even terms. At the Bellevue *Red Robin* passed *Scindia*, and with a rush, notwithstanding his 10lbs. extra, collared *Mystic* and challenged the German representative for a win. A splendid tussle ensued. The German just managed to hold his own and won an exciting race by a neck, two lengths between second and third.—Time, 1 min. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

4.—THE RACE CLUB CUP—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting of a Race of one mile or under, to carry 3lbs. extra; of over a mile, 7lbs. extra, penalties accumulative up to 10lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Two Miles.

Mr. Ned's grey <i>Isegrim</i>	st. lbs.	10 11... 1
" Paul's grey <i>Reichsfürst</i>	11 1... 2	
" John Robertson's grey <i>Dibs</i>	10 11... 3	
" Ned's grey <i>Pehlwan</i>	11 3... 0	
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Gift</i> , late <i>Cumshaw</i>	11 3... 0	

This event was comparatively tame to the two preceding ones, but the result was loudly cheered, owing to the fact that it was the first win of the meeting by a representative from the stable of the Ancients. Out of twenty-one entries, only five came to the post, and at the first attempt a good start was effected. *Wild Gift* took the lead at a break-neck pace, and at Probst's Garden he was three lengths ahead of *Pehlwan*, who was about the same distance in advance of the other three, who were going within themselves, abreast of each other. *Wild Gift* had a strong lead passing the Stand and was going well, while *Pehlwan* was lagging, and at the Stables he fell in with the others, but was unable to keep pace with them and soon fell in the rear, his chance being hopelessly gone. The trio kept well together, and at Probst's Garden were on even terms with *Wild Gift*, who also was unable to keep up the pace, and followed the bad example of *Pehlwan*. At the Monument *Isegrim* had a slight advantage of *Reichsfürst*, and at the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post he was leading by a couple of lengths, *Dibs* and *Reichsfürst* racing hard alongside one another for second place. Entering the Straight the last-named had a slight advantage of *Dibs* and made a good spurt but was unable to reach *Isegrim*, who finished an easy winner by two lengths, *Dibs* a good third.—Time, 4 min. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

5.—THE FLYAWAY PLATE—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting previous to 1st January, 1879.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Boer</i> , late <i>Surcingle</i>	st. lbs.	11 0... 1
" Willwynn's grey <i>Gambit</i>	10 11... 2	
" John Peel's grey <i>Flying Mist</i>	10 8... 3	
" Risk's dun <i>Expectation</i>	11 0... 0	
" Fernando's grey <i>Trespas</i>	10 12... 0	

This was a good race from the start to the finish. There were twenty entries, but only a fourth of that number came to the post, and at the first attempt they were fairly despatched. *Wild Boer*, *Flying Mist* and *Gambit*, showed in front, the favourite, *Wild Boer*, having a slight advantage. At Probst's Garden *Flying Mist* went ahead, and *Trespas* was up with *Gambit* and *Wild Boer*, but at the Monument the favourite re-assumed the lead, and *Gambit* was close up to *Flying Mist*, and passed him entering the Straight, when *Wild Boer* held only a slight advantage. *Gambit* challenged him, but the leader, responding gamely to a call from his rider, won easily by a length, *Flying Mist* a bad third.—Time, 1 min. 49 secs.

6.—THE CONCORDIA CUP—Value, \$300.—Presented by Members of the Club Concordia.—Second Pony to receive 40 per cent., and the third Pony 20 per cent. of the Entrance Fees.—For China

Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins at date of Entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Choufleur's grey <i>Flock</i>	st. lbs.	10 9... 1
" Southgate's dun <i>Tapioca</i>	10 8... 2	
" Low's bay <i>Beauclerc</i>	10 11... 3	
" Ned's dun <i>Nourmahal</i>	10 11... 0	
" Kebrev's bay <i>Reichskanzler</i>	11 0... 0	
" Risk's grey <i>Strathpeffer</i>	10 8... 0	
" Fernando's grey <i>Ellerslie</i>	11 0... 0	
" Avly's dun <i>General Grant</i>	10 5... 0	
" John Peel's brown <i>Running Stream</i>	10 8... 0	

Out of twenty-five entries, nine came to the post to try conclusions for the prize presented by the members of the Club Concordia. A good start was effected, *General Grant* and *Ellerslie* having the lead, attended by *Nourmahal*, *Beauclerc* and *Running Stream*, and in this order they passed the Stand, the others being well up. At the Stables *Nourmahal* and *Running Stream* were in front, but the lot raced in a ruck to Probst's Garden. Here *Nourmahal* had a slight lead, attended by *Tapioca*, *Flock*, and *Beauclerc*. At the Monument *Nourmahal* gave way and *Tapioca* and *Flock* raced on about even terms to the Straight, with *Beauclerc* a couple of lengths behind them. At Bellevue *Flock* was leading and galloped in a winner by three lengths, *Beauclerc* being a bad third.—Time, 3 min. 14 secs.

7.—THE TSATLEE CUP—Value, Tls. 100.—Presented by some of the Silk Inspectors of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—Weight, 11st. for 13 hands; to give or take 6lbs. for every inch under or over.—The winner to pay Tls. 50 to the fund.—One Mile.

Mr. Fernando's dun <i>Dun Edin</i>	st. lbs.	11 6... 1
" Ten Broeck's chestnut <i>Wild Zulu</i>	10 8... 2	
" Ned's dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	11 6... 3	
" Ned's bay <i>Isphahan</i>	11 2... 0	
" Fungus' grey <i>Netherdale</i>	11 0... 0	
" Henry Morris' grey <i>Manfred</i>	10 8... 0	
" Edmund's grey <i>Gossoon</i>	11 0... 0	
" Raffle's dun <i>Montrose</i>	11 0... 0	
" Godolphin's grey <i>Undaunted</i>	11 6... 0	
" A. Veitch's grey <i>Usurer</i>	10 2... 0	
" St. Andrew's chestnut <i>Driving Cloud</i>	11 6... 0	

There were twenty-seven entries, and eleven ponies came to the post, the largest field during the day. At the first attempt they went away to a good start, *Isphahan* leading, attended by *Dun Edin*, *Undaunted*, and *Manfred*, *Driving Cloud*, the favourite, being last but one. In this order they raced to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post, where they were all in a ruck, and *Isphahan* gave way to his stable companion *Tajmahal*, with *Dun Edin* at his quarters, the others being close up. Between this and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post *Dun Edin* ran into premier position, and *Wild Zulu* also rushed ahead of *Tajmahal*, who fell back on even terms with *Undaunted* and *Manfred*. *Dun Edin* had about a length's advantage of *Wild Zulu* on entering the Straight, and the pair raced hard together neck-and-neck past the Stand, *Dun Edin* winning by a neck, with *Tajmahal* a good third, and *Manfred* fourth. Time 2 min. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

8.—THE ROADSTERS' PLATE—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race.—Weight, 10st. 10lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

Mr. Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Glen</i>	st. lbs.	10 10... 1
" Do. grey <i>Wild King</i> , late <i>Old Obadiah</i>	10 10... 2	
" J. S. Fearon's grey <i>First Flight</i> 10 10.....	10 10... 3	
" Siwel's dun <i>Speculation</i>	10 10... 0	
" Molloy's grey <i>Kilrush</i>	10 11... 0	
" Robt. Ferguson's brown <i>Godfrey Daniel</i>	10 10... 0	
" R. He's grey <i>Castaway</i>	10 12... 0	
" Fernando's bay <i>Grecian</i>	10 13... 0	
" Monster's grey <i>Lura</i>	10 10... 0	
" G. H. Townsend's grey <i>Searby</i>	10 10... 0	
" Wintle's white <i>Ubique</i>	10 10... 0	

Eleven ponies came to the post for this event out of twenty-seven entries. A good start was effected at the first attempt, and they all went away in a ruck. *Grecian* and *Searby* had the lead past the Stables and as far as the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile post, where they were attended by Mr. Ten Broeck's colours, waited upon by *First Flight*. At Probst's Garden they were all together, and at the $\frac{3}{4}$ -post Mr. Ten Broeck's colours were to the fore, with *Grecian* and *First Flight* well up. On entering the straight *Wild Glen*, with his stable companion at his quarters, had the lead, while *First Flight* had third position, and it was apparent the winner was one of this trio. The two Wilds maintained their respective positions, and finished within a length of each other, *First Flight*, being a good third.—Time, 2 min. 39 secs.

THIRD DAY,

Friday, 2nd May, 1879.

The day was again a brilliant one as regards the weather, and in several instances also as regards the "wins." The Grand Stand again early presented a gay appearance, a greater number of ladies being present than on either of the two previous days, while the outskirts of the course were crowded to an extent that we never remember to have seen exceeded—Chinese of nearly all ranks, from the beggar to the silk and feather bedizened "small" mandarin, being present in almost overwhelming-crowds, on the Maloo especially, to the great inconvenience of foreigners generally.

The Town Band was again in attendance, and played, under the direction of M. Remusat, the following music in capital style:—

Domino Noir Overture—Auber.
Potpourri Quadrille—Strauss.
Blue Danube Waltz—Strauss.
Claribel Waltz—Coote.
Barbieri de Seville Overture—Rossini.
Podagra polka—Labitzky.
Geneviève Quadrille—Coote.
Morceaux obligato pour corne—Suppé.
La Traviata selection—Verdi.
Paulinen Galop—Faust.
La fille de Madame Angot Quadrille—Coote.
Belgravia Waltz—Godfrey.
Orpheus Galop—Godfrey.

The Great Northern Plate brought out the small field of seven out of an entry of twenty-five, the victory of Mr. Ten Broeck, with *Wild Boer*, who carried 11st. 7lb., and did the distance in 1 min. 31 secs., being greeted with loud applause.

The Ladies' Purse also attracted seven starters, and the victory of *Black Satin* was one of the most popular of the meeting.—It may not be amiss here to show what the game little Black "has done." The race for this Ladies' Purse holds the proud pre-eminence of being his thirtieth race under the pilotage of Mr. Nickels, whose winning mounts number no fewer than twenty-five out of that number—three of them being for Ladies' Purse! though Mr. Nickels has altogether been the winner of six of these flattering mementoes of the love of the fair sex for deeds of gallantry by flood and field. No sportsman who saw the game manner in which the gallant little quad. responded to the call of his rider at the right times, will ever forget the race up the Straight with *Red Robin*—it was one of those incidents that are ever dear to the true sportsman, as evincing true pluck and game riding, and making one almost long to see the Red to the front. The time, too, was fast, 2 min. 44 secs.

After the weighing in, Mr. Nickels was introduced by Mr. Barnes Dallas to Miss French, in the Ladies' Balcony of the Grand Stand, to whom had been deputed the pleasurable duty of making the presentation. In doing so, she said:—"Mr. Nickels—I congratulate you on winning the Ladies' Purse. When so many good ponies and good riders honor the ladies by competing for their prize, I

feel that our purse is but a poor reward. Our praise must make up the meed. I have much pleasure in presenting, then, the purse to you, and

So long may you conquer, so long and no more,
As you ride for our smiles, and the ladies adore."

Mr. Nickels suitably responded, expressing the pleasure he felt at being again the winner of the Ladies' Purse of Shanghai, it being the third time he had been successful with *Black Satin*, who seemed to be aware that he was in a large measure a ladies' favourite, and had always put forth his best speed to secure their greater favour. Mr. Nickels concluded by presenting Miss French with a bouquet of choice flowers, which she graciously accepted; and so ended a very pleasing ceremony.

The Chau-Shang-kink Cup was again a fast race, and resulted in a dead heat between *Tajmahal* and *Strathpeffer*, the mile being covered in 2 min. 6 sec., being the fastest mile ever done on the Shanghai course, both *Black Satin* and *Ten Kiang* having taken 2 min. 6½ secs., at their best, to get over the same ground.—In running off the dead heat, *Tajmahal* won easily, his stable's victory again proving there is corn in the old land, and it was hailed with the loudest cheers.

For the Kiang-su Plate and even for the Consolation Cup, there remains nothing to add to the descriptions appended to each race. Mr. Godolphin's pull-off with *Grey Dawn* in the Consolation, however, was marked with unmistakeable tokens of pleasure, in which it is to be feared that that gentleman's ribs were a little tried owing to the exuberant joy of his numerous friends.

Strathavon's victory over *Jolly Friar* and *Wild Boer* for the Champions, in a strong field, too, of nine starters, was an unlooked for result; but the pace was forced from the beginning, which the time, 2 min. 40 secs., showed—the winner, finishing, moreover, by barely a length in advance.

The description of the Steeplechase speaks for itself, and it may be truly said there is not a sporting man in Shanghai, but who regrets the serious accident to Mr. Nickels, at that stupid and unnecessary double jump opposite the Grand Stand. If a veritable ha-ha fence is meant, why not have one? The thing, as it is, is what one hardly likes to name,—but when it was seen that on the second time of asking (another new feature by the way, to cross it twice in the chase) that both *Black Cloud* and *Spalpeen* also came to grief, it is time that one, at least, of the mud-pools was filled up. Make the taking-off fence higher if you like, but not too high at least for a pony to "see over," and give the plucky quads something like a chance to recover their footing before being called upon to make another spring. The jump, as it at present exists, is neither a bull-finch nor a ha-ha—being perfectly nondescript; it ought to be made well, or something like.

Taking the day's sport altogether, it was decidedly the best of the three to good sportsmen, and will long be remembered as having been so.

1.—THE SHANGHAI CLUB CUP—Value, \$245.—Presented by Members of the Shanghai Club, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5.—For China ponies *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—The Winner of the Derby or Concordia Cup to carry 7lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Ned's dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	10 11...	1
" Willwynn's grey <i>Gambit</i>	10 12...	2
" Ten Broeck's chestnut dun } <i>Wild Zulu</i>	10 8...	3
" Henry Morris's grey <i>Manfred</i>	10 5...	0
" J. S. Fearon's grey <i>Reveller</i>	11 0...	0
" Major's grey <i>Lawel</i>	10 8...	0
" Chouffour's grey <i>Flock</i>	11 1...	0
" St. Andrew's chestnut <i>Driving</i> } <i>Cloud</i>	10 11...	0

The first event to-day was started at 12-40, and proved one of the most exciting races of the meeting, the three first ponies finishing within half a length of each other. Out of thirty-nine entries eight ponies came to the post, and at the first attempt they were very evenly sent away. *Manfred* and *Driving Cloud* took the lead, attended by *Tajmahal*, *Gambit*, and *Wild Zulu*, with *Flock* bringing up the rear. In this order they past the Stand and raced together in a ruck to the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile post, where *Tajmahal*, *Driving Cloud* and *Gambit* were in front, racing abreast of each other and making the running at a quick pace. *Manfred* was fourth, and the others well together, close up. Nearing the Monument, *Flock* ran into first place with *Tajmahal* second, attended by *Gambit*, *Driving Cloud* and *Wild Zulu*. The leader soon gave way and fell behind, and at the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile post *Driving Cloud* also fell back, and *Tajmahal*, *Gambit* and *Wild Zulu* entered the Straight nearly abreast, not a length dividing them, with *Manfred* close up. It was a most exciting finish, the three leaders racing neck-and-neck past the Stand, *Tajmahal* being declared the winner by a neck, and there was less between *Gambit* and *Wild Zulu*, who was only a neck in front of *Manfred*.—Time, 3 min. 18½ sec.

2.—THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE—Value, Tls. 100.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winner of one Race at this Meeting under a mile, 7lbs. extra; two such Races, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Boer</i> , late <i>Surcingle</i>	11 7...	1
" Risk's grey <i>Strathavon</i>	10 8...	2
" Henry Morris's grey <i>Tancred</i>	10 8...	3
" Ned's dun <i>Nourmahal</i>	10 11...	0
" Kebrevo's chestnut <i>Reichs-</i> <i>ritter</i> , late <i>Farewell</i>	10 11...	0
" Kebrevo's roan <i>Reichsfürst</i>	11 2...	0
" John Peel's grey <i>Flying Mist</i>	11 1...	0

Some delay was occasioned in the start of this event owing to the absence of *Reichsfürst*, who was a long time in making his appearance on the Course. *Strathavon* was the favourite, with a good call for *Wild Boer*, who was penalised 13 lbs. Seven ponies started out of twenty-five entries, and they went away at the second attempt. *Flying Mist* had a good lead, attended by *Strathavon* and *Nourmahal*, with the others close up, *Wild Boer*, being in the ruck. *Flying Mist* and *Strathavon* maintained their forward positions to the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile post, where *Wild Boer* ran into third place, waited upon by *Tancred*, *Nourmahal* having fallen back. On entering the Straight *Strathavon* had deprived *Flying Mist* of the lead, and at Bellevue *Wild Boer* ran into second place, and *Tancred* had also collared *Flying Mist*. *Wild Boer* closed with *Strathavon* at the rails, and a splendid tussle ensued, each being ridden out to the utmost, *Wild Boer* winning by a short head, with *Tancred* about two lengths behind *Strathavon*.—Time, 1 min. 31 sec.

3.—THE LADIES' PURSE—Value, £20.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Paul's black <i>Black Satin</i>	10 11...	1
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Red Robin</i>	10 2...	2
" Ned's grey <i>Isegrim</i>	10 11...	3
" Godolphin's grey <i>Trevarnoe</i>	10 8...	0
" A. Veitch's grey <i>Usurer</i>	10 2...	0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Whim</i>	11 3...	0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Gift</i> , late <i>Cumshaw</i>	11 3...	0

This race is always looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, owing to the prize being the gift of the ladies. The fine old pony *Black Satin*, a previous winner of the purse and a great favourite with the ladies, had the preference in the betting, while there was a good call for *Isegrim*. Twenty ponies entered for the coveted trophy, and seven came to the post, but

Usurer, bolting and dismounting his rider after a stretch of half-a-mile, was led off the course by his rider. At the first attempt they were well despatched, *Wild Gift* bolting away with a strong lead, and at the corner he was a couple of lengths ahead, with the others tailing—*Red Robin* second, *Wild Whim* third, *Black Satin* fourth, *Isegrim* fifth, and *Trevarnoe* sixth. In this order they raced to Probst's Garden, where *Wild Gift* was about ten lengths ahead and *Black Satin* and *Isegrim* closing on *Wild Whim* and *Red Robin*. Between this point and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post they passed *Wild Whim*, and at the Monument *Black Satin* was on even terms with *Red Robin*, with *Isegrim* well up, and *Wild Gift* only two lengths ahead, his staying powers being wanting. The favourite and *Red Robin*, racing together, the former having a slight advantage, passed *Wild Gift* at the entrance to the Straight, and he fell behind *Isegrim*. The run down the Straight was a splendid race between the veteran black and his equally pretty rival *Red Robin*, who, fated to second places, lost by a neck, *Isegrim* a fair third, and *Wild Gift* fourth.—Time, 2 min. 44 sec.

4.—THE CHAU-SHANG-KIUK CUP.—Value, Tls. 500.—Presented by the Employees of the C. M. S. N. Co., of Shanghai.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to date of entry at each Meeting.—To be won at two consecutive Meetings by Ponies, the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10; to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive the Entrance fees.—One Mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Ned's dun <i>Tajmahal</i>	10 11... 1
" Risk's grey <i>Strathpeffer</i>	10 8... 1
" Fernando's dun <i>Dun Edin</i>	10 11... 3
" Ned's dun <i>Nourmahal</i>	10 11... 0
" Kebevo's bay <i>Reichskanzler</i>	11 0... 0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Undaunted</i>	10 11... 0
" Do. grey <i>Grey Dawn</i>	10 11... 0
" Do. grey <i>Triumph</i>	10 12... 0
" Arly's dun <i>General Grant</i>	10 5... 0
" Ten Broeck's chestnut <i>Wild Zulu</i>	10 8... 0

* Dead Heat.

Mr. Godolphin had three starters, and declared the best to win; and Mr. Ned declared the best of his two ponies to win. *Dun Edin* was the favourite, while *Strathpeffer*, *Wild Zulu*, *Grey Dawn* and *Reichskanzler*, each had their admirers, and Mr. Ned's representatives were also enquired after. Out of twenty-eight entries, ten came to the post. At the second attempt a good start was effected, *Dun Edin* and *Grey Dawn* leading, attended by *Tajmahal*, *Nourmahal*, and *Strathpeffer*, with the others well up. In this order they raced to Probst's Garden and past the Monument, where they began to open out. On entering the Straight *Dun Edin* still had the lead by about a length, with *Strathpeffer* next, close attended by Mr. Ned's two ponies. *Strathpeffer* and *Tajmahal* challenged the leader, who seemed to be held, and opposite *Bellevue*, they passed him. Then the leading pair, for the third time during the day's sport, raced neck-and-neck passed the Stand, the Judge giving the decision of a dead heat; *Dun Edin* a very good third, *Nourmahal* fourth.—Time 2 min. 6 sec.

It was decided that *Tajmahal* and *Strathpeffer* should try conclusions for the Cup after the Champion's Race.

5.—THE KIANG-SU PLATE.—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile and Three-Quarters.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Ned's grey <i>Isegrim</i>	10 11... 1
" John Peel's brown <i>Running Stream</i>	10 8... 2
" Paul's grey <i>Reichsfreiherr</i>	10 8... 3
" Young's chestnut <i>Vino</i>	10 9... 0
Lord Charles' grey <i>Edict</i>	10 11... 0

Five ponies came to the post out of eighteen entries. *Reichsfreiherr* was a strong favourite, and his only formidable rival was said to be *Isegrim*. At the second attempt *Running Stream* went away with the lead, attended by *Vino* and *Edict* at his quarters, *Isegrim* and *Reichsfreiherr* playing a waiting game in the rear, going within themselves abreast of each other. At the $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile post *Edict* ran into first place, but on entering the Straight he was again headed by *Running Stream*, who maintained the lead past the Stand, with *Vino* second, *Edict* third, *Isegrim* fourth, and *Reichsfreiherr* last. At the Stables, *Isegrim* had run into third place, while *Reichsfreiherr* was fully four lengths in the rear. At the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile post *Vino* fell behind *Isegrim*, who was now close up to the leader, and *Reichsfreiherr*, had passed *Edict* and *Vino*, and was closing with *Isegrim* and *Running Stream* and at the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post the trio were well together. On entering the Straight, *Isegrim* was slightly leading, with *Running Stream* and *Reichsfreiherr* at his girths. The leader, in the run down the Straight, improved his position, and won easily by a couple of lengths, there being about the same distance between *Running Stream* and *Reichsfreiherr*.—Time, 3 min. 58 sec.

6.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—Second Pony, Tls. 25.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Godolphin's grey <i>Grey Dawn</i>	10 13... 1
" Willwynn's grey <i>Gambit</i>	10 11... 2
" John Robertson's grey <i>Dibs</i>	10 11... 3
" Ned's dun <i>Nourmahal</i>	10 11... 0
" Do. grey <i>Pehlwan</i>	11 2... 0
" Fungus's grey <i>Netherdale</i>	10 8... 0
" Henry Morris's grey <i>Manfred</i>	10 5... 0
" Low's bay <i>Beauclerc</i>	10 11... 0
" Risk's dun <i>Expectation</i>	11 0... 0
" C. Lucas' chestnut <i>Checkmate</i>	10 11... 0
" Fernando's grey <i>Ellerstie</i>	11 0... 0
" A. Veitch's grey <i>Usurer</i>	10 11... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Whim</i>	11 5... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Gift</i> , late <i>Cumshaw</i>	11 3... 0
" St. Andrew's Driving Cloud	10 10... 0

There were sixty-nine entries for this event, and fifteen started. At the first attempt *Wild Gift* went off with the lead, attended by *Nourmahal*, *Ellerstie* and *Expectation*, with the others well up, and it would be difficult to place them with any degree of certainty until they had raced to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post. Here *Wild Gift* still held the lead, and at the Monument he was displaced by *Ellerstie*, *Wild Gift* falling behind, the leader being attended by *Pehlwan*, *Grey Dawn*, *Dibs*, *Beauclerc* and *Gambit*, with but little difference between them. Entering the Straight *Grey Dawn* rushed to the fore, pressed by *Gambit* and *Driving Cloud*, and at the *Bellevue Dibs* also came forward. There was a good race home, *Grey Dawn* winning by half a length, *Gambit* second, and *Dibs* third, with *Driving Cloud* at his girths.—Time 2 min. 38 sec.

7.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—A forced entry for Winners; optional for the Winner of the Roadsters' Plate or the Consolation Cup and all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—Winners of two Races, Tls. 15 extra; of more than two Races, Tls. 40 extra.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Risk's grey <i>Strathavon</i>	10 8... 1
" St. Andrew's grey <i>Jolly Friar</i>	11 3... 2
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Boer</i> , late <i>Swingle</i>	11 0... 3
" Henry Morris's grey <i>Tancred</i>	10 8... 0
" Fernando's dun <i>Dun Edin</i>	10 11... 0
" Chouffleur's grey <i>Flock</i>	10 9... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Glen</i>	11 0... 0
" Southgate's dun <i>Tapioea</i>	10 8... 0
" Robt. Ferguson's brown <i>Godfrey Daniel</i>	10 5... 0

For this great event only nine ponies came to the post, and at the first attempt they went away very evenly together, three being abreast, *Flock*, *Godfrey Daniel* and *Tapioea*, with the other five at their heels. Turning the corner *Tapioea* went ahead with a strong lead, with *Godfrey Daniel* next, and the others in a ruck. The two leaders maintained their position to Probst's Garden, and *Jolly Friar*, *Flock* and *Strathavon* were the foremost in the ruck. At the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post the leaders gave way, the others closing with them, and at the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile post *Strathavon*, *Jolly Friar* and *Wild Boer* were in the most forward positions. Entering the Straight they were nearly abreast of each other, and each did his best to the finish. Opposite *Bellevue*, *Strathavon* and *Jolly Friar* were on even terms, with *Wild Boer* close at their heels, and each being extended to the utmost, the struggle was one of the best of the meeting, *Strathavon* winning a gamely contested race by a length, with half a length between second and third.—Time 2 min. 40 sec.

THE CHAU-SHANG-KIUK CUP.—*Tajmahal* and *Strathpeffer*, the two ponies who run a dead heat for first place in the race for the Chau-Shang-kiuk Cup, next appeared on the Course to try conclusions. *Strathpeffer* went away with a strong lead, which he maintained until nearing the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post, where *Tajmahal* closed with him, and they raced together to the *Bellevue*. Here *Tajmahal* went to the front and won as he liked.

8.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—Second Pony, Tls. 30.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. added.—Twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards.

	st. lbs.
Mr. John Peel's black <i>Black Cloud</i>	11 7... 1
" J. S. Fearon's brown <i>Spalpeen</i>	12 4... 2
" Edmund's grey <i>Successor</i>	11 1... 0
" Tell's grey <i>Blarney</i>	11 7... 0
" Edward's dun <i>Lupus</i>	11 4... 0

This, the concluding event of the Races proper, always produces much excitement, and this occasion was no exception to the rule. The coigns of vantage on the two top balconies of the Stand were packed with spectators, and the race, in a word, may be described as one of the best of its kind run under the auspices of the Club. There were nine entries, and five ponies came to the post, including the two renowned paper-hunters *Black Cloud* and *Spalpeen*, who were decided favourites. But they had no mean rival in *Successor*, who had a good reputation for jumping; while the other two ponies had been to the fore in one or two creditable performances, *Blarney* having won a similar event in Fochow. They went away to a rather straggling start, *Black Cloud* leading, with *Spalpeen* next, attended by *Blarney*, *Successor* and *Lupus* bringing up the rear. They all cleared the hurdle in fine style, with the exception of *Lupus*, who refused, but at the second attempt he went over. The two leaders cleared each jump splendidly, as did also *Successor* who soon had third place. *Lupus* and *Blarney* failed to gather themselves at the first water jump, and *Blarney* separated from his rider at the wall. *Black Cloud* still had a strong lead when nearing the Stand, and took the double very cleverly, as did also *Spalpeen* and *Successor*, the clean leaping of the trio eliciting spontaneous admiration from spectators on all sides. *Successor*, when nicely over, was driven off the course by *Blarney*, who had made a short cut from the wall without his rider; but *Successor*, returning to the Course, still had a good lead of *Lupus*, who stumbled on the bank after taking the second leap of the double. Meanwhile, *Black Cloud* and *Spalpeen* were clearing everything before them equally as well as they did at the beginning of the race, *Black Cloud* maintaining a good lead. Contrary to past

custom, they took the double a second time, the winning post being a short distance beyond it, and both *Black Cloud* and *Spalpeen* failed to gather themselves at the second leap and their riders slipping off. An exciting struggle ensued to replace themselves in the saddle, and *Black Cloud*, whose rider was first on, trotted in a winner by three or four lengths ahead of *Spalpeen*. *Successor* failed in a similar way at the second leap of the double, and pitched his rider, while *Lupus* cleared both jumps and finished third.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, 3rd May, 1879.

The fourth, or "off-day," as it is more popularly termed, of both the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings at Shanghai is (given fine weather) generally looked upon as the most sporting of the period, and the events of Saturday went far to maintain the well-earned reputation. The weather was again delightful, one effect of which was to cause the Grand Stand to be nearly as well attended by ladies as on a regular day, while the gathering in the enclosure and paddock seemed greater than ever, evidencing the undimmed popularity of these semi-annual festivals.

Everything throughout the meeting seemed to go off satisfactorily as regards the general arrangements made by the Stewards, while the courteous attention of the veteran Clerk of the Course in carrying out the hundred-and-one incidental details inseparable from racing matters, did not a little to promote the unqualified success achieved. To sum up, in short, a more enjoyable meeting has never been held in Shanghai, and it is to be hoped there will be many more in the future, giving the losers chances of retrieving their lost laurels.

Appended is a return of the running:—

THE JOLLY FRIAR CUP.—Value, Tls. 100. —Presented.—For all beaten Griffins at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony.—*Three-Quarters* of a Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Low's bay <i>Beaulerc</i>	10	11...*
" Fernando's grey <i>Ellerslie</i>	11	0...*
" Lucas' chestnut <i>Checkmate</i>	11	12... 3
" Risk's grey <i>Strathpeffer</i>	10	11... 0
" Ned's dun <i>Nourmahal</i>	10	11... 0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Undaunted</i>	11	1... 0

* Dead Heat.

After the usual fluctuations in the early part of the race, *Beaulerc* and *Ellerslie* showed in front soon after entering the straight, and a splendid race between the pair ended in a dead heat, though there were many who were of opinion that *Beaulerc* finished first by a short head. It was, however, too close a thing for certainty, and the decision given was the correct one. The time was not so fast as on preceding days, the Griffins being done in 1.31½, the Spring Cup in 1.33½, and the Great Northern Plate in 1.31; while in the race under notice, 1.34½ were required to cover the same distance.

In running off the dead heat, *Ellerslie* waited on *Beaulerc* till about half way up the straight, when steam was put on and he passed the Judge's box first by a length, the time being about the same as before.

SWEEPSTAKES of Tls. 25.—Distance *two miles*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Morris's grey <i>Manfred</i>	10	5...*
" Southgate's dun <i>Tapioa</i>	10	12...*
" J. S. Fearon's brown <i>Spalpeen</i>	11	0... 3
" John Peel's brown <i>Running Stream</i>	10	10... 0

* Dead Heat.

This race also resulted in a dead heat, but half-a-dozen lengths further would have made all the difference in favour of *Tapioa*. The race was one of the pluckiest of the meeting, and the time, 4 min. 31½ secs., very favourable. The distance was

felt to be too great to allow the heat to be run off, and the owners agreed to divide.

THE MAFOOS' RACE.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Winners at this Meeting excluded.—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance, \$5.—*Once Round*. —Native Riders in Racing Colours.—The Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:—The Winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild King</i> } late <i>Old Obadiah</i> (Tientsin)	9	7... 1
" Ned's dun <i>Nourmahal</i> (A-chee)	9	7... 2
" C. Lucas' chestnut <i>Checkmate</i> (Jno. Scott)	9	7... 3
" Edmund's grey <i>Successor</i> (The Flea)	9	7... 0
" Paul's white <i>Mystic</i> late <i>Bismarck</i> (The Toad)	9	7... 0
" Fernando's bay <i>Grecian</i> (Chedah)	10	2... 0
" Brisk's dun <i>Expectation</i> (Chifney)	9	7... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Whim</i> (Chefoo)	9	8... 0

This was a capital race, *Wild King* going away with the lead, keeping it throughout and winning in clever style. Coming up the Straight, *Nourmahal* and *Checkmate* raced for second place, which the former secured by half-a-length. Time, 2 min. 39 secs., being the same as for the Roadsters' Plate; the Consolation being done in 2 min. 38½ secs., and the Jockey Cup, in 2 min. 43½ secs.

THE STRATHAVON CUP (Presented)—*Once round*.

Mr. Willwynn's grey <i>Gambit</i>	11	0... 1
" Fernando's chestnut <i>Red Robin</i>	10	2... 2
" Wintle's white <i>Ubique</i>	11	0... 3
" Ten Broeck's chestnut <i>Wild Zulu</i>	10	6... 0
" Young's chestnut <i>Vino</i>	10	9... 0

Gambit started favourite at 2/1, though *Red Robin* was also fancied in many quarters. He, however, could only obtain his seemingly fated position of second place, finishing about a couple of lengths behind *Gambit*.—Time 2 min. 45½ secs.

TAPIAHAL CUP (Presented).—Value \$100.

For all ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Three ponies to start from opposing stables. Entrance fee \$5, to go to the second Pony.—*One Mile and a Half*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Fergusson's brown <i>Godfrey</i> } <i>Daniel</i>	11	0... 1
" Fungus' grey <i>Netherdale</i>	10	10... 2
" J. S. Fearon's grey <i>First Flight</i>	10	8... 3
" A. Veitch's grey <i>Usurer</i>	10	2... 0
" Molloy's grey <i>Kilrush</i>	11	0... 0
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Gift</i> , late <i>Cumshaw</i>	11	3... 0

There is little to describe in this race. *Netherdale* and *Godfrey Daniel* tried each other's metal coming up the Straight, the spurt ending in the latter's favour by a good length.—Time, 3 min. 21½ secs.

THE MAFOOS' CHAMPION RACE.—For China Ponies, the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club.—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance, \$5.—*Once Round*. —Native Riders in Racing Colours.—The Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:—The Winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Chouffeur's grey <i>Flock</i> (School)	9	7... 1
" Fernando's dun <i>Dun Edin</i> (Chedah)	10	3... 2
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Glen</i> (Tientsin)	9	7... 3
" J. S. Fearon's grey <i>Reveller</i> (Siquin)	9	7... 0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Undaunted</i> (Chifney)	9	7... 0
" Fungus' grey <i>Netherdale</i> (The Toad)	9	7... 0
" John Peel's brown <i>Running Stream</i> (Huntsman)	9	7... 0
" John Peel's white <i>Whirlwind</i> (The Flea)	9	7... 0

This race afforded as nearly as possible the usual sport, the native riders' emulation being great, and Mr. Chouffeur's pony's victory was loudly applauded.—Time, 2 min. 36½ secs.

HALF MILE RACE for all beaten Ponies at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Risk's dun <i>Expectation</i>	11	0... 1
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Spec</i>	10	11... 2
" G. H. Townsend's grey <i>Searby</i>	10	8... 3
" Tell's grey <i>Faust</i>	10	11... 0
" Avly's dun <i>General Grant</i>	10	8... 0
" Fernando's grey <i>Trespas</i>	10	11... 0

This was an easy win for *Expectation*, who covered the four furlongs in just a minute; *Wild Spec* a good second, and *Searby* close up for third place.

THE OLDSTERS' SWEEPSTAKES.—For Members and Visitors weighing in Racing Costume 12 stone or over, to ride 13 stone or over.—Ponies that have won at this Meeting disqualified.—Entrance, \$10; 75 % to the first Pony, 20 % to the second, 5 % to the third.—*Three-Quarters* of a Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Caldbeck's <i>Grimbart</i>	13	0... 1
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild King</i> } late <i>Old Obadiah</i>	13	10... 2
" Kremor's grey <i>Speihahn</i>	14	0... 3
" Mounster's grey <i>Lara</i>	14	4... 0

This race also proved an easy victory for the winner, the time being 1 min. 37 secs.

Miscellaneous.

THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

(San Francisco News Letter.)

However unsatisfactory the manner in which the Seward investigation ended may be, there are several points which arose in the closing days of the Congressional Session that go a long way to exonerate Mr. Seward from all charges of malfeasance in office, and to show that the aim of the promoters of the investigation was to encompass the political ruin of the Minister to China, by the use of all the devilish arts known to the most unscrupulous and most envenomed political partisanship. The most determined efforts have been made by the Democratic majority of the Committee, led by Mr. Springer, its Chairman, to bully Mr. Seward into giving up his private papers, so that it might be seen whether they contained anything out of which charges against him might be made. For months it has been continually represented by the Press hostile to him that these private papers would prove his guilt, but, on being brought before the House of Representatives, Mr. Seward distinctly stated that he had no objection to submit his private papers to the State Department, or any other properly appointed authority, but that he would not hand them over to his persecutors to be published broadcast over the country. The Democratic majority in the House voted that he must give up his papers, but Mr. Seward determined to stand on his rights as an American citizen. On this stand being made, the hostile vote of the House was reconsidered, and it was carried by a majority that the question as to whether he should give up these papers, involving the liberties of the citizen, should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. That Committee, of which a majority were Democrats, and therefore politically hostile to him, decided that the House had no right to demand those papers, thus putting an end to this demand as totally unwarrantable and indefensible. The minority report of the Investigating Committee put the whole subject in its true light, when it explained that whatever irregularities had been committed had been done with the consent and concurrence of the State Department, it being impossible to carry on the Consular duties on the

Congressional appropriations. Fortunately, the desperate efforts of Mr. Springer to get the Democratic majority of the House to agree to articles of impeachment against Mr. Seward were frustrated; and it is admitted by the Democrats themselves that there was no hope of any such impeachment being successful, but the object of carrying articles of impeachment in the House, was that by means of the Democratic majority the promoters of the investigation might place on record articles of impeachment, however unfounded, against Mr. Seward, a Republican, and thus injure him in his official position. Therefore, so far as Mr. Seward is concerned, his enemies have failed to substantiate their charges; and more political animosity has failed to encompass its vile and vindictive ends. The best classes of American citizens, who have nothing but abhorrence for the system of demagogic brigandage among professional politicians, can only hope that Mr. Seward will return to Peking and there continue to render those valuable services which his experience, culture and refinement enable him so satisfactorily to fulfil.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In common fairness may I ask you to give "the exact words" used by Mr. Seward in connection with the demand that he should give up his books, as well as what led to his refusal to do so—under certain circumstances—which appear in the subjoined extract from the *Washington National Republican*, of 1st March:—

Mr. Seward—I have prepared, with the assistance of my counsel, a statement of the law affecting this question, which I beg leave to hand in respectfully and to request that it may be read.

The paper (a long legal argument) was read by the clerk. The pith of it is that the witness is protected by the sacred guarantee of the Constitution (article 5 of the amendments.) He claims the protection of that guarantee, avowing the most sincere respect for the House, and the belief that his just rights as a citizen and an officer will not be wilfully or willingly infringed. He argues that the books called for are not public records; and he therefore submits that he is not in contempt of the House and that he ought to be discharged from arrest.

The Speaker (to Mr. Seward)—Do you desire to be understood as declining to produce the books which you were required to produce? And do you decline to take the oath offered to you?

Mr. Seward—I stand here, Mr. Speaker, for my rights as a citizen and an officer. So long as persons who are my personal enemies are pursuing me before this committee, I shall hold all books and papers that I now hold. I speak this with perfect respect and deference to the House; but I shall stand for all the rights guaranteed to me by the Constitution. I want to say to this House that, whenever the committee says it has done with my persecutors, it can have my books; and whenever the Treasury Department or the State Department demand my books it shall have them, but not at the instance of my enemies.

It will be seen from the above, that the latter portion of Mr. Seward's observations, in fact, the most important portion of all, is omitted in the extract given by your morning contemporary of yesterday's date.

Your insertion of the above will be satisfactory to some Americans in Shanghai, who believe in justice.

Yours obediently,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

29th April.

MEMORANDUM BY DR. JAMIESON IN REPLY TO DR. ZACHARIE'S STRICTURES ON HIS SPEECH AT THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

In the speech referred to, while expressing very warmly my opinion as to the benefits to be derived from an efficient lock hospital system in Shanghai, I asked for information upon certain points, and

criticised the report submitted to the Municipal Council by the inspecting surgeon. For the sake of perspicuity I will briefly reproduce the questions asked and the criticisms offered, appending to each Dr. Zacharie's answer, with such remarks as the latter seems to require:—

My individual experience in private practice was that disease contracted in native houses had largely increased instead of diminishing, since inspection was brought into operation. Dr. Zacharie very justly objects to the indefiniteness of this statement, but he meets it by a similarly vague statement to the effect that the "like experience" of five other practitioners whom he mentions by name is diametrically opposed to mine. Out of these gentlemen, however, the only one of whom I inquired informed me that he gave no opinion at all upon the subject, and as it was evident that Dr. Zacharie and I affix different meanings to the same words, I did not consider it necessary to pursue the investigation farther. Referring now to my own journals, I find that in 1876 there came under treatment twenty-four cases of disease contracted in native houses; in the following year thirty-seven cases; and in 1878, sixty-four cases. Taking account, however, solely of primary enthetic disease, and excluding all manifestations diagnosed as local, as only fair upon many grounds which I need not enter upon, the figures stand thus:—1876, seven cases; 1877, ten cases; 1878, twenty cases. Dr. Zacharie proceeds to remark on the considerable decrease in enthetic disease observed at the General Hospital last year as compared with previous years. But, comparing the report for 1878 with that for 1875, which is the only one within my reach at the moment, I find that in 1878 there were six admissions for primary disease, or 1.78 per cent on the total number of male patients, as against six in 1875, or 1.85 per cent on the admissions. A diminution of less than one-tenth of one per cent. seems hardly to justify the expression "considerable decrease." Of the Sailors' Home I know nothing, but Drs. Burge and Sloan inform me in general terms that the sailors in port suffered severely last year.

Are the examinations in all cases conducted personally by the inspecting Surgeon? This question is now answered in the affirmative, as I had little doubt it would be. Many of the examined women had been in the habit of falsely stating that the examinations were not so conducted, and I am glad to have given Dr. Zacharie an opportunity of denying the assertions made by them to several foreigners who were my informants.

What guarantee is there that ailing women do not abstain from presenting themselves at the place of examination? To this Dr. Zacharie replies that the system is the guarantee. Were I inclined to carp, I might say that it is this very system which is in question. It seems, however, that the certificates are renewed weekly, so that a woman who can only present a certificate older than a week, is to be regarded as a woman without any certificate. This part of the answer has no relation to the question, but Dr. Zacharie proceeds to state that there is a "great regularity" in the appearance of the women on the roll. If there is not absolute regularity (within definable limits) the presumption is that those who do not present themselves have some good reason for staying away, and as to that reason a pretty safe guess may be hazarded.

A comparison of the number of cases contracted in Shanghai by the crews of vessels that have visited other ports, with the number contracted by the same crews at those previously visited ports is untrustworthy, unless the number of persons rendered insusceptible is taken into consideration. To this statement, which to me appears a truism, Dr. Zacharie takes exception on grounds that I do not pretend to understand. I have

read his argument most carefully; but I cannot attempt to answer it as I can find neither head nor tail to it. It seems clear to me that if there be, say, ten men who on starting upon a voyage are susceptible of any disease, say small pox, which confers immunity from future attacks, and if four of them take that disease at Singapore, three of them at Hongkong, two of them at Yokohama, and that the only one left capable of taking it does take it at Shanghai, it would be supremely absurd to say that small-pox is less prevalent at Shanghai than at the other places mentioned. It might be far more prevalent, for anything such an argument could prove to the contrary.

What is done when a woman is found to be diseased? It seems hardly credible that this, which out of the whole lot is the only one really important question, is left without any attempt at reply, and in fact is passed over utterly without notice. Yet the value of the system depends absolutely on the answer given to it.

R. A. JAMIESON.

1st May.

Jaw Reports.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 28th April.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., Vice-Consul General.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION v. Messrs: OLYPHANT AND CO.

Mr. MYBURGH appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the defendants.

This was an action to recover the sum of £2,000, under circumstances which are fully set out in the pleadings.

The petition of the plaintiffs was as follows:—

1.—That the defendants W. W. Parkin, H. S. Geary, Talbot Olyphant, F. W. Talbot, and J. F. Seaman, are citizens of the United States, and together with the defendant Tobias Pim carried on business as merchants in Shanghai and elsewhere in China and Hongkong, under the style or firm of Olyphant and Company, and J. F. Seaman, one of the defendants, is within the jurisdiction of this Court.

2.—That the defendants, on the 15th day of May, 1878, at Hongkong, by this foreign Bill of Exchange, now overdue, directed to Hoffman Atkinson, Esq., or Olyphant and Company's agent at Lima, required the said Hoffman Atkinson, Esq., or Olyphant and Co.'s agent, to pay to them, the defendants, or their order, thirty days after sight, the sum of £2,000, and the defendants endorsed the said bill to the plaintiffs, and before the said bill was presented for acceptance, the defendants, or their representative in London, requested the plaintiffs not to present the said bill of acceptance and discharged the plaintiffs from so presenting it, and the said Hoffman Atkinson, Esq., or Olyphant and Co.'s agent, have not paid the said bill.

3.—The said bill has been duly protested, and the defendants have had notice of the premises, but did not pay the said bill.

The plaintiffs therefore pray—

That the defendants may be decreed by this Honourable Court to pay to the plaintiffs the said sum of £2,000, with interest thereon, and the costs of the suit.

That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

In reply to the above petition, Mr. J. F. Seaman, the only partner of Olyphant and Co., now in Shanghai, filed the following answer:—

1.—That he admits the allegations contained in the first paragraph of the petition, save that he says that the name of his partner sued as F. W. Talbot is George Washington Talbot.

2.—That he admits that he has not paid the bill mentioned in the petition, but save as aforesaid he has no personal knowledge as to the several matters and things mentioned in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the petition, and leave the same to be proved.

3.—And for further answer in this matter the defendant says that by an indenture duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1878, and made between all the defendants of the first part and Henry M. Olmsted, of Morristown, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, of the second part, after reciting that the said parties of the first part are justly indebted to divers persons in sundry sums of money which they are unable to pay in full, and are desirous of making a fair and equitable distribution of their property and effects among their creditors, they, the said defendants, for considerations in the said indenture mentioned, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over unto the said Henry M. Olmsted, his successors and assigns, all and singular lands, tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances, goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, bills, bonds, promissory notes, book accounts, debts, claims, demands, judgments, evidence of debt, property and effects of every nature and description, wheresoever the same may be, of them the defendants, which is held or owned by them, as copartners, or in which their copartnership has any right, title, or interest whatsoever, to have and to hold the same and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said Henry M. Olmsted his successors and assigns, upon certain trusts in the said indenture, set forth for the benefit of the creditors of them, the defendants, as by the said indenture, when produced, will more fully appear; and the said defendant says that the said indenture is a good answer and defence to the plaintiffs' claim so far as he, the said defendant, and his copartners are concerned.

The plaintiffs demurred to the defendant, J. F. Seaman's plea, or statement of defence, set out in the 3rd paragraph of his answer, and said that the same was bad in law, on the ground that the bankrupt laws of the State of New York, under and by virtue of which the indenture, or Deed of Assignment mentioned in the 3rd paragraph was executed, have no operation in Shanghai, and that, therefore, the said Deed of Assignment cannot be pleaded as a defence to the plaintiffs' claim, as set out in the petition, and on other grounds sufficient in law to sustain this demurrer.

It was on this demurrer that the case now came before the Court.

Mr. MYBURGH explained that he demurred to the plea in the third paragraph of the defendants' answer to the petition relating to a certain Deed of Assignment made between themselves and Mr. Olmsted, by which they assigned to him all their property for the benefit of the creditors, on the ground that the Deed of Assignment was executed in New York under the Insolvency Laws of that State, and those laws not being in operation in Shanghai, the deed itself could have no operation here. It was not his intention to argue the point at any length, inasmuch as he had founded the demurrer on the decision his Honour had given in the case of the *barque Vesuvius* against Messrs. Olyphant and Co., the defendants in this case. In that case, Mr. Myburgh pointed out that his Honour had decided this very point, and had quoted a paragraph showing that the "insolvent laws of one State cannot discharge the contracts of citizens of other States, because they have no extra-territorial operation," which was, in fact, a decision that the laws of a particular State were confined to that State. Having quoted that decision, he had nothing more to urge, having based his application on it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, in supporting the plea on behalf of the defendants, maintained that there was a great distinction between the facts of the present case and the facts in the case of the *Vesuvius*. That case was between two American citizens, whereas this case was between a foreigner, a British subject, and American citizens; and in the case of the *Vesuvius* defendants could not prove anything—they could not prove a deed because they had no means of proving it at the time, and they could only infer what their position was from a certain brief telegram sent to them; they had no positive proof to offer, and they asked the Court to suspend any decision until they knew the actual position of affairs. In this case, however, they had

proof of the deed, and it was an assignment that was valid according to the laws of the United States; and all he could do was to lay before his Honour the law bearing on the subject. In the first place, he would point out that Shanghai was not a State of the Union. There were no laws in Shanghai conflicting with the laws of any State in the Union. There were no local laws except those imposed on the Court by the Act of Congress relating to treaties and the jurisdiction over citizens living in foreign countries; but it was not a case parallel to the case of a person living in one State suing a citizen of another State. Here, as it were, there were no laws; and, moreover, this was not a suit between American citizens at all—it was an English company proceeding against American citizens. He took it that the laws under which American citizens were governed here were defined in the 4,086th section of the Revised Statutes, which provided "that jurisdiction in both criminal and other matters should in all cases be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties respectively, and so far as they are suitable to carry the same into effect, extended over all citizens of the United States in this country and over all others to the extent that the terms of the treaties respectively justify and require." He (Mr. Wainwright) took it that the effect of that section was to give to every citizen of the United States in China all the protection he would have if he were living in his own country, that is, that he was entitled to appeal to the laws of the United States in defence of any claim made against him. The question then arose what was the law of the United States. Not only were there the Revised Statutes of the United States, but also the State laws of the United States, so far as they did not conflict with the general law, and a citizen living in Shanghai was entitled to have the law of his own State applied on his behalf. In such a case as the present one, where the defendants were citizens of New York, they were entitled to call upon his Honour to sit in the position of a competent judge of a Court in the State of New York—his own State. If the defendant was living in his own State, if he was in the State where the deed was made and where his domicile was said to be, he would be able to plead the deed in defence of an action, and he maintained that defendant, because he lived in Shanghai, was not in a worse position; that, in fact, his Honour could sit as president or judge of the Court as if he were sitting over a Court in the State of New York, and that the defendant, under the section he had read, was entitled to the protection of all the laws just the same as he would be if he were living in his own State. That was his first point. But even supposing that his Honour was not with him on that point and did not see his way to deal with the case as if he were sitting as judge in the State of New York, and that he (his Honour) did not think the defendant was entitled to avail himself of the laws of the State of New York, even then he submitted defendant was still entitled to succeed on the ground that the Deed of Assignment he had pleaded, if it could not be considered under the bankruptcy or insolvency laws of the State of New York, it was a deed which, under the Common Law of the Union, was valid and effective, and must take precedence over any judgment obtained after it was executed. It was a good assignment of property at Common Law, and there was nothing in the bankruptcy laws to limit or prevent such a deed being made. He enlarged on this point at considerable length, and finally, on the two grounds named, he submitted that the demurrer should be over-ruled.

Mr. MYBURGH, in replying, thought in regard to Mr. Wainwright's first point, that the plaintiffs were Englishmen and therefore not on the same footing as Americans, it would not hold for a moment. The contract was not made in the State of New York, and he took it that if the case was entered in one of the Courts of that State, on the authority quoted by his Honour in the case of the *Vesuvius*, they could not plead the Deed of Assignment as a defence to the claim. He believed that this Court administered not the general law of the United States, but the law of the State of Massachusetts.

His Honour explained that this Court conformed to the practice of a Federal Court.

Mr. MYBURGH maintained that the plaintiffs were on the same footing as if they were Americans. In regard to Mr. Wainwright's other point, as to the Deed of Assignment being good at Common Law, he could only say in his experience of deeds executed by persons wishing to assign their property for the benefit of their creditors, the consent of all the creditors must be obtained, and there was no proof that this had been done in this instance, and therefore the deed could not be pleaded as a bar to the claim.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—That is the Bankruptcy Law.

Mr. MYBURGH—No, the Common law. The COURT—But this Deed of Assignment was made under the Insolvency Laws of the State of New York?

Mr. MYBURGH—Yes, and those laws have no operation here.

The COURT—That is the question to be considered.

Mr. MYBURGH—I say you have virtually decided that point in the case of the *Vesuvius*.

The COURT said it was a matter to be well considered. He did not think that Mr. Wainwright's attention had been drawn to a provision of the constitution, stipulating that no State should pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and that was one of the points to be considered here.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT read the section, which was handed to him by the Court, and then repeated the distinction he had pointed out between this case and the case of the *Vesuvius*, and argued that he failed to see the defendants were deprived of any of the rights they would have had if the case had been taken to New York.

His Honour pointed out that it was doubtful whether the Deed of Assignment would have been a good defence to the action in the State of New York. It was almost universally the practice for attorneys to take actions between citizens of different States into the Federal Court. The State law might even then be applied, but it would not be if it was held to impair the obligation of the contract.

The discussion was continued, and ultimately his Honour said there were serious points involved, and he would take time to consider his decision.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 29th April.

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN, and Dr. MACGOWAN, U.S. Assessor.

There were several cases of an unimportant nature disposed of to-day—petty thefts, fighting in the streets, and nuisance cases. Only one was worthy of notice. A man who had previously been convicted of theft was charged with stealing an opium pipe and breaking a pane of glass in an opium shop. Though the offence was proved, Chen refused to inflict any punishment, giving as his reason for adopting that course that all provincial officials were taking stringent steps to stop opium smoking, and it was his intention to do the same.

After the ordinary business of the Court was disposed of, Dr. Macgowan and Chen took leave of each other; the remarks made were mutually complimentary. Chen in conclusion expressed regret that the Court could no longer have the advantage of Dr. Macgowan's extensive experience and profound knowledge of the reciprocal duties and rights of foreigners and natives, adding that he might consider himself as Interpreter of the Mixed Court, and have the privilege of appearing in behalf of clients in civil cases.

Dr. MACGOWAN then addressed a few remarks to Mr. Penfold, making acknowledgment in behalf of the Court of the services of the Police, paying a tribute to their zeal and integrity, and commending them also for the intrepidity which on trying occasions they were wont to display. He added that their fidelity rendered life and property perfectly secure, and that the community were under special obligations to them.

With regard to the above, we understand that Dr. Macgowan intends to devote his time to Chinese clients, and from his extensive knowledge of the Chinese character and local matters and events, there is every reason to believe that his advice and assistance will be much appreciated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 5TH MAY, 1879.

PIECE GOODS.—Transactions for the last week could not be expected to be large, four days having been kept almost as holidays for the Races, meantime the Auctions for 8-lbs. Shirtings were as heavy as before, and under their pressure, prices gave way 1 to 3 candareens per piece. The news from Newchwang is supposed to be very discouraging, the dealers say they cannot get rid of any large quantities of goods, and a hitch in the trade with Corea is given as the reason. From Tientsin, however, we have better advices, buying has recommenced, Grey Shirtings and English Drills being this time the goods most wanted, and White Shirtings, Sheetings and T.Cloths are believed to be selling well again. For Japan also Grey Shirtings are wanted. American Drills are quite neglected, and the few small lots sold at Auction naturally realised very low rates; Sheetings, on account of their scarcity, are always saleable.

Woolens at Auctions go lower and lower all round, buyers having no confidence in the market.

Telegrams in yesterday from Manchester quote Cotton Goods as again higher, and the market to-day here may be considered as much stronger, chiefly in consequence of the Kin-ming Hong advertising no Shirtings for sale at Auction to-morrow; at Auction this morning rates recovered again by 1 to 3 candareens.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—8½-lbs. Sales are 35,000 pieces of Dewhurst's Eagle X X at £1.74, Dragon and Green Dragon at £1.62, Eagle at £1.65, Collie Lion at £1.64, Butterfly at £1.62, Blue Joss at £1.61½ to 1.62, Gold Sycee at £1.61, Gun Stand at £1.60, Blue Anchor (Red Pheasant) at £1.59, Lion and Flag at £1.57, Silver Sycee at £1.56, Steamer at £1.53, and Red Fish at £1.50.

Although at Auction rates are generally lower, there has been a pretty good demand privately for fine qualities, and rates are fairly maintained, Importers being still firm holders: resales of lower qualities continue, having to be made at 3 to 4 candareens loss.

7-lbs. and 6-lbs. have not been dealt in, so no change can be quoted.

9.19-lbs.—The demand has fallen off, the only sale quoted is of 2,500 pieces 2-Snake at £2.05.

T-CLOTHS.—7-lbs.—Sales are 9,000 pieces of Blue Dragon at £1.40, Dollar at £1.34, Buffalo at £1.18, 2-Cash at £1.12½, Green Joss, and Horse at £1.12, and 3-Stork at £1.11, the demand has not been an active one, but at the end of the week common Mexicans were enquired for.

8-lbs.—Sales are 4,000 pieces Steamer at £1.39, Green Joss at £1.24, Horse at £1.22.

6-lbs.—Nothing has been done.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Sales are 5,000 pieces Taiping Eagles at £1.90, 1,000 pieces 64-reed Gold Bird at £1.65, and 500 pieces 56-reed Taiping Eagles at £1.69.

DRILLS.—Of English, sales are 2,700 pieces of 15-lbs. Dragon at £1.82 and Elephant at £1.78, and of 14-lbs. 10,900 pieces of Levita's Double Dragon at £1.85, Horse and Jockey, and Stag E F D at £2.05, and common Dragon at £1.77 to 1.82. Enquiry has been active all through the week for the e goods, more especially for the fine qualities which are scarce.

In AMERICAN, the only sale reported is 750 pieces Globe at £2.75; the Auction rates for the small quantities sold are all lower, and some Massachusetts ex Reporter are supposed to be settled.

SHEETINGS.—Of American, 3,100 pieces Massachusetts were sold off immediately on arrival at £2.70, and 200 pieces Eagle A realised £2.60 per piece; these goods are still scarce and wanted, as well as heavy Shirtings, higher offers being now made for the lot of Continentals which has arrived, 4,000 pieces having been settled at £2.67.

AMERICAN WHITE SHIRTINGS.—A few were sold before last mail, at £3.50 to 3.75 per piece to go to Newchwang.

FANCY GOODS.—No private sales are reported, and the market is without material change.

WOOLLENS.—Camlets are still falling rapidly, all colors being lower, Long Ells are going the same way quietly but steadily, 300 pieces Monkey chop Scarlet were booked at £3.70. Spanish Stripes are also again rather lower. Of Figured Orleans, 1,800 pieces 2-Stork chop good quality sold at £3.30.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White	Total Sales
KIN-MING, 29th ult.												
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. £	11.34/6	13.40/8	11/65.80	12.56/13.23	11.75/82	11.07½	.....	.....	.....	10.50/11.02½	13.85	...
Sales, pcs...	550	100	50	10	20	10	.....	.....	.....	20	10	860
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. £	6.08/9	5.97/8	5.42	.....	5.50	6.17/19	6.40/1	5.76	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	1,000	60	20	.....	20	60	40	20	.....	.....	.....	1,220
Lasting Lion p. pce. £	.....	.....	10.12½	.....	9.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Elephant p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. £	0.51½/51.4	.....	0.59.8/60.1	0.63.1/63½	0.50½	0.46	0.55	.....	0.56½	0.59½	0.54½	...
Sales, pcs...	192	.....	48	48	6	6	6	.....	6	6	6	324
E-vo, 30th ult.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pce. £	10.82½/6	12/12.03	11/11.05	11.97½	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	80	50	30	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. £	5.99/6.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
Sp. Stripes " p. yd. £	0.50/50½	0.53	0.61½/61½	.....	0.47.9	.....	0.54½	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	60	6	42	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
YUEN-FONG, 1st inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. £	10.75/80	12.12½/25	10.57½/95	12.00	11.52½	.....	12.72½	12.92½	11.10/17½	.....	12.50	...
Sales, pcs...	240	30	190	10	10	.....	10	10	30	.....	10	540
" G.G. per pcs. £	10.95/7½	12.22½	11.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	40	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Long Ells " per pcs. £	6.07½/10	5.80	5.92½	.....	5.32½	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	100	40	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. £	0.52½	0.52½/52½	0.62½	.....	0.50½	.....	0.51½	0.54½	0.57½	0.55	0.55	...
Sales, pcs...	132	24	60	.....	12	.....	6	6	6	6	6	252
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Sp. Stripes, Horsep. yd. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Long Ells, U.U. p. pce. £	5.97½/6	.....	.....	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

"King Ming,"—29th ultimo—

	Red Ram.	Blue Ram.	Blue Lion.	Red Lion.	Green Lion.	Red Eagle.	B. Eagle.	Gr. Eagle.	
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. £1.58½/59½	£1.54½/55	£1.51½/51½	£1.56	£1.44/47½	£1.57½/57½	£1.53/54	£1.52/52½	£1.52/52½	
Sales, pcs. 6,000	1,050	2,500	3,250	2,000	3,000	2,500	1,450		= 21,750 pcs.
7-lbs. Green Peacock at £1.14½ to 1.15½									= 1,500 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Green Lion at £1.61½									= 496 "
JEANS—8-lbs. Green Peacock at £1.35½; Red Peacock at £1.49½									= 200 "
DRILLS—14-lbs. Green Peacock at £1.71½; Blue Peacock at £1.71½									= 120 "

"Nie Kee,"—29th ultimo—

	Sun, 1½/2½-lbs.	Eagle, 2½-lbs.	Fisherman, 2½/2½-lbs.	Bull Head, 2½-lbs.	Fish, 2½-lbs.	Green Dragon, 2½-lbs.	
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS.....	£1.10/22	.....	£1.41/1.47½	.....	£1.23	£1.35½	
Sales, pcs. 225	.....	.....	282	.....	240	240	= 987 "
VELVETS—Woman at £0.12.37½; Buffalo and Woman at £0.12.87½; Woman and Stag at £0.11.72½							= 381 "
TURKEY RED T-CLOTHS—Jar 4½-lbs. at £2.84							= 146 "
GREY SHIRTINGS—10-lbs. Red Fish at £1.80 to £1.82½ (damaged)							= 100 "

"E-vo,"—30th ultimo—

WHITE SHIRTINGS—No. 6 at £2.25; No. 8 at £2.47½	= 300 "
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2 to 3-lbs. £1.12½ to 1.25½	= 1,200 "
IRISHES—Blue Dragon at £2.65	= 150 "
AMERICAN DRILLS—P M C D at £2.72 to 2.72½—150 pcs.; Horse at £2.67½ to 2.67½—150 pcs.; Cook at £2.65½—150 pcs.	= 450 "
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Green Dragon at £1.59½; 9.12-lbs. Blue Dragon at £2.05 (damaged)	= 350 "
DRILLS—14-lbs. English (damaged) at £1.33½ to 1.73	= 480 "

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MAY 6, 1879.

ARRIVALS :—(Since our last report)—April 30th, British steamer *Antenor*, from Liverpool ; British ship *Cutty Sark*, from Sydney ; May 1st, American ship *Reporter*, from New York ; 3rd, British steamer *Glenearn*, from London, &c. ; 4th, British steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, &c. ; 5th, American barque *C. B. Kenney*, from New York ; British steamer *Hankow*, from London ; M.M. steamer *Iracuaddy*, with the French mails, &c.

DEPARTURES :—(Since our last report)—April 30th, P. & O. steamer *Nizam*, with the English mails.

The M.M. mail steamer *Sindh* takes about 450 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 10½d. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 0½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 0½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 0½d. On Paris, Bank, 6.22. Private, 6.40. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 305 to 306 ; Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 305 to 306. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 26½ per cent. disc. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent. disc. Bullion, Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tls. 193.75 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20 per 100 taels Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.375 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,475 per tael.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 6th May, 1879.

On account of the Race holidays, only a small business has been done.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—No transaction are reported. In Hongkong there are buyers at 47%. Local holders ask 48%.

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.—Several lots have changed hands at £95 to £96.

Compagnie du Gaz.—Shares are offering in small lots at £145.

China Traders' Insurance Co.—A share has been placed at \$1,300.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—A final dividend of \$9.84 per share, and a final bonus to contributors of 1.73%, have been declared for 1877 ; and for 1878, an interim dividend of \$160.65 per share, and an interim bonus of 25% to contributors.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—There are sellers at £732½.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Business has been done at \$180, and exchange 72½.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—There are buyers at £147, while holders ask £151.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,300,000	\$29,525.50	31 Dec. 78	* 41	18 Feb. 79	47% prem.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	£100	£6.50	.....	.....	30 Dec. 77	{ Return of £4 on capital.	9 Apr. 79	12½
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£70,249.82	£24,587.54	31 Dec. 78	+ 9 %	11 Mar. 79	96
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	4 %	21 Apr. 79	121 ex dividend.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£10,109.90	.....	30 June 78	* 2 %	8 Jan. 79	238
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 5 %	9 Jan. 79	96
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£9,959.92	.....	31 Dec. 78	* 5 %	20 Jan. 79	132
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£6,436.23	£11.42	31 Dec. 78	* 6 %	17 Feb. 79	145
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$225,000.00	\$92,935.52	30 Apl. 78	12 %	31 July 78	1,300
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£100,000.00	£285,657.76	31 Dec. 78	£75	16 Apr. 79	1,175
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$262,132.10	\$21,091.40	31 Dec. 77	+ \$160.65	1 May 79	1,400
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£403,214.37	£9,723.76	31 Dec. 78	* 5 %	28 Apr. 79	732½ ex dividend.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$74,133.82	.....	30 Dec. 76	* 6 %	1 Jan. 79	280
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$701,842.00	\$271,923.55	31 Dec. 78	+ \$57.95 p.sh.	26 Feb. 79	750
China Fire In. Co., Limited ...	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$346,896.00	\$164,354.46	31 Dec. 78	+ 12 %	24 Feb. 79	180 ex 7½.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	£5,000.00	£2,000.86	31 Dec. 78	* 7 %	25 Feb. 79	151

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	£ 28,700.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	£103.64
Do. 1873	£ 21,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£103.30
Do. 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	"
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£110 do.
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 13 ex int.
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	£ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£101 do.
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£108
Do. do. 1878	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8 %	April and October.	2% prem.

* For half-year + For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the week—if anything, rather too hot for the early period. The first thunderstorm of the season passed over the Settlements on the 1st May, but was not of great intensity or long duration. The thermometer has registered during the week from 53.5 to 83.

"Yuen-fong."—1st instant—		Total.
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. House, \$1.33½ to 1.34½		= 2,500 pcs.
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Lighthouse at \$1.63½		= 2,000 "
AMERICAN DRILLS—P M C D at 2.71½ to 2.72		= 750 "
"Tseang-tae."—5th instant—		
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs.	Red Buffalo. Red Cormorant. Black Cormorant. Green Cormorant. Red Head (damg.) Red Ship.	
Sales, pcs.	\$1.55 ... \$1.55½/55½ ... \$1.44 ... \$1.32½/33½ ... \$1.51½ ... \$1.39½	
7-lbs. Red Cormorant at \$1.34	500 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ...	= 1,750 "
9.12-lbs. Blue Head (mildewed) at \$1.85 to 1.88—250 pcs.; Green Horse Head at \$2.04 to 2.04½—500		= 250 "
pcs.; do. (mildewed) at \$2.02½—250 pcs.; Black Cormorant at \$1.89½ to 1.90—250 pcs.		= 1,250 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—No. 103 at \$1.58½ to 1.59½		= 134 "
IRISHES—Woman at \$2.15½		= 100 "
SUNDRY AUCTIONS—		
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—Gold Dragon, 2 to 2½-lbs. \$1.20½ to 1.43½; Stag, 3-lbs. at \$1.31½; Butterfly, 2½ to 2½-lbs. at \$1.21½ to 1.30½		= 3,400 "
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Eagle, at \$1.58 to 1.64½; Cock, at \$1.54 (damaged)		= 300 "
Do. 7-lbs. Cock, at \$1.11 to 1.12½; Blue Joss, at \$1.32 (damaged)		= 300 "

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton Piece Goods.		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	BROAD CLOTH.....per yard		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				CANLETS—		1.25	1.60
28½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. per piece		1.10	1.20	English, 88, 56 yds. 31 in. Assorted.per piece		10.75	11.75
7-lbs.		1.15	1.45	LONG ELLS—			
8½ to 8½-lbs.		1.37	1.72	Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.		5.70	6.40
Dewhurst XX		1.74	2.05	Assorted		5.60	6.30
9 to 9½-lbs. nom.		1.90	2.05	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in.		7.15	11.00
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality		1.92	2.35	GRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.		3.70	7.50
best quality		2.40	2.55	" LUSTRES, Assorted nom.		2.70	3.25
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.		3.15	3.55
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed		1.50	1.60	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.		3.05	3.35
60 reed nom.		1.55	1.65	Metals and Sundries.			
64 reed		1.65	1.75	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs per picul		15.60	16.00
64 reed best		1.75	1.90	" Ore.....		14.50	14.80
66 to 72 reed		1.90	2.10	QUICKSILVER		46.00	.....
best		2.10	2.60	TIN PLATES—14 x 10 per box		4.00	4.20
AMERICAN DRILLS—				STEEL		2.80	2.90
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.		2.70	2.75	Bamboo		3.40	3.65
AMERICAN JEANS—				TIN, Fong Hing		19.00	.....
20 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs.		1.40	2.25	Quang-dia		16.70	16.80
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—				Fok Chok		17.50	.....
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best		2.67½	2.92½	HOOP IRON		2.50	2.60
ENGLISH DRILLS—				PIG IRON		16.00	18.00
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.		1.75	1.90	IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 14 per picul		4.20	.....
best		2.00	2.20	" " 11 & 21		4.20	.....
ENGLISH JEANS—				" " 15 & 25		5.40	5.30
30 yds. 30 in. 8 to 8½-lbs.		1.30	1.80	IRON—Nail Rod—			
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—				Dawes' Best per picul		2.05	2.10
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 16-lbs.		1.97	2.20	H. Rogers, Sons & Co.		1.95	2.00
DUTCH DRILLS—				M.M. Crown.....		1.85	1.90
30 in. 40 yds.		2.05	2.30	Belgian.....		1.80	1.85
DUTCH JEANS—				Flat and Round		2.10	2.60
30 in. 40 yds.		1.60	1.90	Do. Belgian.....		2.00	2.05
T-CLOTHS—				LEAD, common brands nom. per picul		3.80	4.00
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary.		0.88	0.92	L.B.		4.10	4.15
7-lbs.		0.94	1.03	SUGAR—			
7-lbs. " Mexican "		1.05	1.50	Black, common per picul		2.90	3.30
8 & 8½-lbs. 36 in.		1.23	1.65	" Formosa		3.20	3.60
XX and best		1.70	1.90	White, No. 1		6.50	6.70
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. to 32 in. per doz.		0.45	0.55	" No. 2		6.20	6.30
Brown, 28 in., ...		0.40	0.42	" No. 3		5.40	5.70
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS per piece		2.00	2.40	PEPPER—Black		6.20	6.30
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in., nom.		1.60	1.70	White		10.50	10.60
Dyed, Assorted.....		2.30	2.60	RATTANS—Common per picul		2.20	2.60
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in., nom. per piece		3.80	4.20	Good to fine		3.00	4.00
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.		1.30	1.45	Best		4.50	5.00
Blue		1.18	1.23	SAPAN WOOD—			
Brown		1.20	1.35	3 pieces to the picul		2.60	2.70
Scarlet.....nom.		1.30	1.50	6 & 7, " & inf.		1.50	1.70
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2½ to 3-lbs.		1.10	1.60	SANDALWOOD, South Sea		8.00	10.00
VELVETS, Black, 22 in. per yard		0.12½	0.16½	Timor		3.50	3.90
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.		0.11½	0.13	Malabar		16.00	18.00
26 in.		0.15½	0.18	WINDOW GLASS—			
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. per piece		0.60	0.68	Large nom. per box		2.15	2.40
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.		1.00	1.20	Small		1.90	2.00
41 in.		1.20	1.50	KEROSENE—Devoe's per case		1.36	1.45
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 & 32 per bale		65.00	80.00	COTTON—Shanghai per picul		10.50	12.00
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted.....per yard		0.48	0.55	FLINT STONES		0.55	0.60
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS		0.70	1.05				

METALS.—There is no change in the Iron or Lead market.

KEROSENE OIL.—The market is nominally \$1.36 to 1.42, but business are only reselling at these rates.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—We quote the following from Mr. W. T. Phipps' circular:—A very trifling business has been passing for the mail and the few settlements reported have been at irregular prices, hardly to be quoted as market rates considering the inferiority of the bulk of the Silk on offer. Mountain chop, No. 1, has been taken at Tls. 360 = 15s. 8d. per lb., and some rejected Blue Elephant at Tls. 350 = 15s. 3d. natives showing great desire to clear off their interest before the new season. Prospects for the coming crop remain favorable, the hatching of the seed seems are to have been generally successful, and the worms are reported to be going on well.

The unsold stock is within 1,000 bales, consisting principally of repacked parcels of chop Tsatlee, reereels and yellow silks.